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TELEGRAMS.

Opening of the Sessions of the Peace Conference in Paris.

A Peaceful Result to its Deliberations Confidently Expected.

Destruction to Life and Property by an Earthquake in Mexico.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Opening Session of the Peace Conference—Its Probable Result.

PARIS, Sunday Jan. 10.

The Conference for the settlement of the dispute between Greece and Turkey met in this city yesterday. Their first session was a long one, commencing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and terminating at 11 o'clock at night. The Greek and Turkish representatives both manifested a very conciliatory disposition, and a peaceful result to the deliberations of the Conference is looked forward to with confidence. The next session will take place on Tuesday, Jan. 12.

FRANCE.

The Chinese Embassy in Paris—Mr. Burlingame and the Emperor.

PARIS, Sunday, Jan. 10.

An official journal says the Ambasssadors of China, now in this city, are receiving every honor and attention, and declares that Mr. BURLINGAME's position on the Embassy is entirely satisfactory to the Emperor. The Ambassadors will have a formal audience with the Emperor at an early day.

THE BORUSSIA.

Her Passengers Safely Landed.

HAMBURG, Saturday, Jan. 9.

New-York friends of passengers on board the steamer *Borussia*, heretofore reported off Portland, England, with a broken shaft, and who are anxiously inquiring on the subject by Cable, are informed that all were safely landed on the 29th ult.

MEXICO.

A Terrible Earthquake at Colima—Many Persons Killed—Great Destruction of Property.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 9.

A letter from Colima, Mexico, gives an account of a terrible earthquake experienced in that city on the morning of Dec. 20. For several days previous the volcano of Colima, thirty miles from the city, exhibited symptoms of internal commotion, sending forth smoke and steam, accompanied by rumbling and shaking of the earth.

The morning of the 20th ult. was ushered in by a gentle rocking of the earth, which gradually increased in violence until the walls of the houses were cracked, and everything breakable was demolished. The vibrations were from the northeast to the southwest, and lasted nearly forty seconds. The Cathedral, a warehouse and several brick buildings were cracked from top to bottom. The people were startled from their sleep, and rushed frantically for the Plaza. It is reported that several persons were killed by the falling of the walls of the National Hotel.

The shock was felt a long distance in the interior. In several places the ground opened, trees were uprooted, hills leveled, water courses changed and a general upheaving of the earth took place.

At the City of Manzanillo the Cathedral building, which had stood shocks of earthquake and storms for over a century, was riven from top to bottom. Even the tiles on the roof were broken. Some eighteen or twenty persons were killed by the falling walls of the American Hotel, and three others were buried beneath the ruins of WASSERMAN & Co.'s warehouse.

CUBA.

Court-Martials in Civil Cases Abolished—Strength of the Revolutionists—The Havana Press.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 9.

A proclamation by the Captain-General, abolishing court-martials for the trial of civil cases, was to-day promulgated. The proclamation of liberty of the Press has gone into full effect.

The reports are fully confirmed that the revolutionists have decreed the abolition of slavery within their lines. The Spaniards here consider it a desperate measure, and an indication of the growing weakness of the rebel cause. The commanders of some flying columns of Spanish troops report that the revolution is gradually decreasing; but well-informed Cubans assert the contrary, and report that the revolutionary forces are constantly receiving accessions from within and without the island.

The leaders of the Cuban party declare that they have the greatest confidence in Gen. DULCE as an honorable gentleman, but they say they cannot place any reliance on the compromise measures he introduces; for another revolution may take place at any moment in Spain, which might change the whole aspect of affairs, and annul, perhaps, all the acts of the Captain-General.

It is anticipated that the recent Liberal proclamations will cause a material change in the insurrectionary districts, as soon as they become known there.

HAVANA, Sunday, Jan. 10.

The *Diario*, the organ of the slave traders and the defender of the corrupt bureaucracy, up to the present date, has published nothing of the new order of things, and sensible and moderate Spaniards are disgusted with its conduct.

The *Prensa*, an ultra-Spanish paper, and the reputed organ of the Jesuits, continues to publish bombastic articles full of threats against the revolutionists. This journal is considered an open enemy by the Cuban party, and is respected as such.

Several new Liberal journals have made their appearance.

At the Tacon Theatre, last night, the revolutionary hymn of Spain was sung amid indescribable enthusiasm.

Two battalions have left for Nuevitas.

Florida Legislature—Resignation of Lieut.-Gov. Gleason as President of the Senate.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Sunday, Jan. 10.

The Legislature adjourned Saturday morning until Monday.

In the Senate, Lieut.-Gov. GLEASON, in vacating the President's chair, called on Mr. MEACHAM, a colored member, to fill it. GLEASON then retired and sent in his resignation as President of the Senate, which was accepted. The Lieutenant-Governor being a State officer, and by provision of the Constitution President of the Senate, the proceeding is decided irregular and of no value, as the resignation should have gone through the Executive Department to the Senate; and the question arises whether he can resign the functions of the office alone. The House transacted no business of importance.

Proceedings in the Kentucky Legislature.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Jan. 10.

In the Kentucky House of Representatives, yesterday, a joint resolution was introduced, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, respectfully requesting Congress to remove all political disabilities that may have been attached to any citizen of Kentucky by virtue of the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment.

HAYTI.

Salnave's Campaign in the Southern Peninsula—Seven Towns Captured.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Hayti, Friday, Jan. 1.

President SALNAVE left Port-au-Prince on the 15th ult., with his two war steamers and troops, to make a campaign against the rebels in the Southern peninsula. He took the City of Miragoane, which was afterwards retaken by the rebels, when he again captured and partly destroyed it. A large quantity of logwood, ready for market, was found there. Six other towns along the coast were successively taken and held by SALNAVE. The inhabitants joined with the Government troops in driving the rebels out. On the 30th ult. the City of Aux Cayes made proposals to surrender. The President returned here today in his corvette, the *Petion*. He intends going back to the South in a few days to take possession of Aux Cayes. It is reported that the rebel chief NORMEIL was killed at Miragoane. It is thought that these successful movements of SALNAVE in the South will hasten the surrender of JACMIEL and JEREMIE, and thus restore the authority of the Government throughout the entire peninsula. The cultivators in the interior are loyal to SALNAVE. In the North the rebels still hold the Port of St. Mark's, the Government having made no attempt as yet to take it. It is reported that the rebels there have recently received arms and ammunition from certain parties in Boston, who have formerly traded in the island.

On the 30th ult. the Government monopoly on coffee was removed, and the trade opened to competition under the following regulations: One-quarter of the coffee to be exported shall be given to the Government, including all charges of sacking and delivery. The remaining three-quarters shall pay an export duty of two and a half gold dollars per 100 pounds, and 10 per cent. of this amount, in addition. One-half of the duty is receivable in any certificates of indebtedness of the Government.

The export duty on cotton is fixed at one and a half gold dollars per 100 pounds, and 10 per cent. in addition, and on logwood at $1 per 100 pounds, and 10 per cent. additional. Since the proclamation of the new export duties market prices are unsettled. Coffee is quoted at 4½@5½ cents per pound; cotton, 11@12 cents; logwood, no prices. Before the new entry logwood was $2@$2 10 per 100 pounds. It is estimated that there are about 60,000,000 pounds of coffee in the country, and about 3,000,000 pounds of cotton. The Government estimates that its revenue under the new duties during the coming year will be not less than $5,000,000.

Funeral of Hon. J. M. Botts.

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, Jan. 10.

Hon. J. M. BOTTS was buried this afternoon from St. James' Church. The State officials and the members of the Grant and Colfax Association were in the procession. A very large crowd of freedmen followed the remains to the cemetery.

WASHINGTON.

Gen. Grant and His Cabinet—The Universal Suffrage Question—The President's Pardoning Power—The Tenure-of-Office Act—The New-York Election Frauds.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Jan. 10.

"What is Gen. GRANT going to do?" and "Who are to be called to his Cabinet?" are the two great questions at present perplexing and puzzling Congressmen and politicians. Gen. GRANT has been approached again and again on the subject, but no one, so far, is able to discern the particular man on whom his eye is placed for this position or that. In the course of conversation yesterday with two members of the House, he said: "So far as the Cabinet and my views of public men and things in general are concerned, you had better consult the columns of the New York *World*." Gen. GRANT continued: "There has been a great deal of speculation and surmise as to the probable appointments which I shall make. But Senator POMEROY hit the mark closer than any one else when he related the story that Mr. LINCOLN used to tell about his Cabinet experience: 'If I had to form my Cabinet again, I should see that I had more than one voice in it.'" Gen. GRANT then said that this story, attributed to Mr. LINCOLN, reminded him of another story which President TAYLOR used to tell about his Cabinet. "'A man came to me,' said TAYLOR, 'and asked me for an appointment. I told him that I should consider it, and if possible comply with his request, asking him to call again in a few days. He came to me and I had to tell him that I could do nothing for him, that I had submitted it to my Cabinet, and they outvoted me.'" These are the only positive indications that Gen. GRANT has yet given in reference to the formation of his Cabinet. If they indicate anything, it is that he will be President *de facto* as well as *de jure*. Some members of Congress are beginning to see it in this light.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

The House Judiciary Committee have agreed to report a bill enacting universal suffrage in all the States to this extent, namely: Presidential electors, Representatives in Congress, and members of the State Legislatures. A majority of the Committee hold that the exercise of this power to this extent is entirely constitutional, especially under the Fourteenth Amendment. The bill will contain provisions for its enforcement by penalties for its violation. The Committee are understood to agree that they cannot prescribe by statute the qualifications for electors for purely State officers. Legislatures are included because they elect United States Senators. They have also agreed to report a constitutional amendment embodying the whole question of universal suffrage, to be submitted to the States for ratification. The reasons adduced for proposing both bill and amendment are that at present, with the amendment alone, there are not more than twenty-five States that will ratify it; but with suffrage for President and members of Congress enacted by law, and once exercised, the prejudice to it will give way, and it will act as an inducement for the ratification of the amendment. The matter will be ably discussed in both Houses.

AMNESTY QUESTION.

The thirteenth section of the Amnesty act of July 17, 1862, alluded to in the TIMES of yesterday, was repealed by Congress at the last session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and became a law without the signature of the President. It was received by him Jan. 9, 1867, and the constitutional ten days expired without its return. The President has always maintained that he has the power to grant amnesty under the Constitution. Paragraph 1, section 2, article 2, which defines his pardoning power has these words:

> He shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

But it is understood that in his reply to the Senate as to his authority, he will quote the precedent of Gen. WASHINGTON and the whisky insurrectionists of 1793, who were offered amnesty by proclamation if they would lay down their arms. When the impeachment investigation was first moved, this exercise of the pardoning power by Mr. JOHNSON was sought to be included among the counts of the indictment, but when, on investigation, it was discovered that Gen. WASHINGTON had once exercised it in a similar manner, it was abandoned, although many of the ablest lawyers in Congress still maintain that it is an unwarrantable assumption of power.

THE PAY OF DEPARTMENT CLERKS.

The Committees of Clerks of the several Departments have been actively and personally at work among members, during the past week, for the purpose of effecting the passage of their 20 per cent. increase of pay for the current year. They attribute their failure at the last session to unseemly demonstrations and impolitic presence in the House when the subject was being considered. They have pursued a more effective course at this session. A resolution will be offered again to-morrow in their behalf. It has failed once this session, but by only twenty votes. They expect to see it pass before the close of the session.

THE CYRUS W. FIELD MEDAL.

The gold medal ordered by a joint resolution of Congress, approved March 2, 1867, to be struck and presented to CYRUS W. FIELD by the President, has never yet reached Mr. FIELD. It was struck and deposited in the Treasury Department. Subsequently it was transferred to the White House by direction of the President, and some accident seems to have happened to it there—it cannot now be found.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT.

As the Judiciary Committee, to which was referred Gen. BUTLER's bill for the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act, will probably not be called this session, it is proposed to-morrow, under the call of States for resolutions, to introduce a joint resolution for the repeal of this act, and press it through under the previous question. It will unquestionably pass the House, but its fate in the Senate is doubtful. Many of the Senators quoted against it are known to be in favor of its repeal,—among them Mr. SUMNER. Some think that the repeal had better be deferred until Gen. GRANT indicates his desires officially. There is little question, however, that the act will, sooner or later, be erased from the statute book.

MR. WELLS' REPORT.

Though some of the high tariff influences are denouncing Mr. WELLS' report, it is evident that all their organs are not thus blind to its arguments and facts, as appears by the following from the Chicago *Republican*, the leading protection organ at the West.

> We do not award to this important State paper any higher praise than it deserves when we say that from the foundation of the Government to the present, no public document equal to it in extent of research, comprehensiveness of treatment, depth of penetration, and honesty of purpose has emanated from any one of the Departments. Its pages embody the result of three years of elaborate investigation, almost microscopic examination, and laborious and patient thought. These reasons entitle it to a calm and dispassionate perusal by the thinking people of the United States.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION FRAUDS.

The evidence taken by the Congressional Committee in New-York in the investigation of the election frauds in the late election will, when made public, show an amount of corruption and demoralization of an appalling character. Judge McCUNN has sworn that forty thousand persons were naturalized in twenty-one days, and that in his own Court he used to turn out citizens at the rate of two per minute, their examination and cross-examination and administration to them of the oath requiring only that space of time. Representative DICKEY, of the Investigating Committee, left here this evening for New-York.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 10.

THE CASE OF JUDGE BUSTEED.

The statement sent throughout the country that about $500,000 stands to the credit of Judge RICHARD BUSTEED in the Bank of Mobile, and that steps are being taken to secure it for the Government, is untrue. Upward of $3,000, the proceeds of shipwrecked property libeled by sailors, is deposited in that bank, which is entirely responsible, and not subject to the order of Judge BUSTEED, but to the credit of the District Court in the manner required by law, and can only be paid out according to the rules of the Supreme Court, after due adjudication of the Court, and upon the certificate of the clerk, countersigned by the Judge. No publicity has been given to the testimony relative to Judge BUSTEED, taken by the Committee on the Judiciary, and he is confident the Committee will dismiss all the charges as unfounded and frivolous.

THE CASE OF DR. MUDD.

The petition for the pardon of Dr. SAMUEL MUDD, addressed to the President and signed by Democratic Senators and Representatives, has been placed in the proper channel for consideration.

FOREIGN IMPORT DUTIES.

The United States Consul at San Juan, Porto Rico, has communicated to the Department of State a copy of the decree recently issued by the Spanish Government, of which the following is a translation:

SECTION 1. All materials imported from foreign countries and destined for such public works as railroads, tramways, high roads, canals for navigation, and irrigation water works, ports, lighthouses and civil constructions of general utility, are declared free from import duties in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philipine Islands.

SEC. 2. In order to carry into effect the provisions of the previous section, the project of each work will be accompanied by a statement of all the materials sought to be introduced from abroad for the same.

SEC. 3. The Superior Civil Governor jointly with the office of the Inspection of Public Works, shall decide ultimately upon the list.

SEC. 4. This list shall not be modified or altered during the execution of the works except by again going through the official steps expressed in the previous section.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The War Department has just issued orders providing that at the headquarters of every regiment of cavalry, with every company of cavalry and battery of mounted artillery, and with the records of every officer in immediate charge of public animals, a descriptive list of the horses and mules shall be kept, showing the name, age, size, color, and other peculiarities of each animal, how and when acquired, his fitness for service, how long he has been in the service, the name of his rider or driver, and the particular use to which he is or was applied. Veterinary surgeons are to have free access to the stables, and their suggestions for the care and treatment of horses must be enforced by the authority of the commanding officer. Particular instructions are given how horses shall be treated, both in the stable and in service. As the gallop very soon breaks them down, it is strictly prohibited on marches, escorts, express and other duties, except when absolutely necessary. A depot is established on the Fort Leavenworth Reservation for the reception of the unserviceable horses and mules in the military division of the Missouri. This order is issued by command of Gen. GRANT.

An Interesting Steamboat Case—The Loss by Collision.

From the St. Louis Republican, Jan. 8.

The suit brought by HIRAM K. HAZLETT and ADAM WEAVER *vs.* PETER CONRAD was before the United States District Court yesterday. The petition in the case was filed on the 9th of September, 1865, and the suit was brought to recover $40,000 damages for the loss of the steamer *Katie* by a collision with the steamer *Des Moines*, in November, 1864. The libelants were the owners of the *Katie*, and respondent the owner of the *Des Moines*. The petition of the libelants stated that on the 22d of November, 1864, the steamer *Katie* left the port of Evansville, Ind., for Nashville, Tenn. While proceeding on her voyage down the Ohio, and when near the head of Diamond Island, the collision between the two boats occurred and the *Katie* sank, becoming a total loss. Before the collision took place the *Des Moines* gave two whistles, and the *Katie* answered them. The libelants alleged that the collision was the result of carelessness on the part of the officers of the *Des Moines*. The respondent in his answer denied the allegations of the libelants, and stated that no signal lights could be seen on the *Katie*. He attributed the collision to the negligence of the *Katie's* officers.

The libelants claimed $40,000, as we have stated, and the respondent $500 for the loss to the *Des Moines*. The case was tried some time since before Judge TREAT and disposed of. The Court found that both boats were at fault; the question of damages was referred to United States Commissioner JONES. This gentleman made his report, in which he said the damage should be divided equally. He laid the loss of the *Katie* at $20,670, and the loss to the *Des Moines* $597. Exceptions were heard and argued, and the Court overruled them. The report of the Commissioner was confirmed. Judgment was given against the respondent for $10,036 50—the costs to be divided equally between the two parties.

Gov. Brownlow's Valedictory as Editor.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig* of the 6th inst. publishes the following valedictory of its "senior editor:"

> The *Whig*, a journal I have edited for the last thirty years, now passes into other and more able and vigorous hands. As a member of the new company, owning the office, I shall feel a deep interest in the success of the enterprise, and will do all in my power to promote its success. In reviewing my long and eventful career as an editor, I have this to say, that had I my life to live over, I would pursue the same course I have pursued, only more so. If in past life I have been violent on some occasions, my apology is, that, like the Apostle Paul, on many occasions I have fought with "beasts at Ephesus." In taking my leave of many of my readers, I will remind them that before they were born their parents were subscribers of mine. I have, however, the consolation to know that I have always taught both children and parents to hold fast to the forms of sound doctrine; and in defending them I have invariably uttered the words of truth and soberness. To my friends, I wish every possible success in all the undertaking of life. Of my enemies, I have no favors to ask, but am willing to let by-gones be by-gones.
>
> W. G. BROWNLOW.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Proposed Emigration of British Artisans to America.

John Stuart Mill on the Female Suffrage Question.

The Secret of Moustier's Dismissal from the Cabinet.

The steamships *Etna*, from Liverpool Dec. 23, and Queenstown Dec. 24, and the *China*, from Liverpool Dec. 26, and Queenstown Dec. 27, reached this port yesterday. The news by these vessels, which are later by five days than those already at hand, is summarized in letters and extracts given below.

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

The Changes in the French Ministry—The Removal of M. de Moustier and its Cause—A Scandalous Affair—News from Spain—The Disturbance in the Montmartre Cemetery.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1868.

The cable will keep you informed of the phases through which the Turco-Greek question is daily passing. All that your correspondent can do is to fill the voids which it leaves. There is a little bit of scandal, for example, connected with the question, which will be found neither in your dispatches, nor in the French journals. I have it from a source which will not permit me to doubt of its accuracy.

In announcing to you the other day the modifications which have taken place in the Ministry here, I stated that with the exception of the removal of M. PINARD they were without any political significance. In regard to the latter, his disgrace caused no surprise, for there has been for months past a violent antagonism between him and M. ROUHER, and it was anticipated that at the first serious blunder made by him, the latter would succeed in ousting him. The Baudin prosecutions furnished the opportunity. The Government had been seriously compromised by these proceedings, as well as by the ridiculous parade of military strength which was made in the capital on the 3d of December. To save the present *prestige* of the Emperor, it became necessary to sacrifice the obnoxious functionary who was responsible for these mistakes, and M. PINARD was accordingly called upon to resign. His forced resignation was literally a disgrace, though his friends try to palliate matters by the statement that the Emperor offered to create him a Senator, an honor which he declined. All these things are very well known, because neither the Government nor M. PINARD had any particular interest in concealing them.

What is not so generally known, however, is the fact that the removal of M. DE MOUSTIER was a disgrace, and a disgrace of the worst kind. The political *quid nuncs* here have been puzzling themselves to discover what the motive of his substitution by M. DE LAVALETTE has been. The pretence of ill health is, as every one knows, but a cloak for a cause more serious. M. DE MOUSTIER is not, nor has not been at any time within these six months, in such a condition of health as to disqualify him for the performance of the duties of his position. As regards the diplomatic questions pressing upon the attention of the Government, there is not one which would indicate the expediency of substituting him by a Minister more specially qualified. Certainly, in respect to the Turco-Greek difficulty, it cannot be pretended that in point of experience, personal knowledge of the East, and acquaintance with the men who have the management of affairs at Constantinople and Athens, M. DE LAVALETTE has any advantage over him. What, then, was the motive of the sudden displacement of a man apparently in every way so well qualified to deal with the embarrassments of the Greek and Turkish imbroglio? I will tell you.

Attached to the French Embassy at Constantinople is a dragoman named OUTREY. It is only a few years since he went to Turkey without a sou, and now he is said to be a millionaire. People were unable to account for his sudden prosperity, for his is not a position in which men usually get rich. The other day the Emperor sent for the Marquis DE MOUSTIER from Compiegne, and on his arrival taxed him in presence of the Empress with being concerned with OUTREY in large financial operations in Turkey. The Minister was at first taken aback, but soon assumed a tone of virtuous indignation, and became even insolent in his language toward his Sovereign. Until then the Emperor had merely alluded to the matter as a rumor, but now curling his lip disdainfully, he went to his writing-table, and taking some papers from a drawer, placed before the eyes of the dumbfounded Minister documents which fully established the truth of the charge. Among them was an application for a tobacco contract for the Ottoman Empire for the brother of the Marquis, mistress. This the Turkish Government had refused to grant, and it is said that among the papers which found there way into the hands of the Emperor was a letter from the Marquis to OUTREY in which he desires him to intimate in cautious terms, but in a way that could not be misunderstood, his determination to revenge himself for the refusal of this favor. It is incredible that a man in the Marquis DE MOUSTIER's position should thus imprudently commit himself, but such things have occurred before, and will occur again, under the influence of female pressure. Then again it should be recollected that all his operations had been carried on through OUTREY, whose fortune he had made and on whose fidelity he had reason to rely. The whole affair would probably have remained a secret to this day, but that the Turkish Government finding that the action of France in the present difficulty with Greece was more or less influenced by the resentment of M. DE MOUSTIER, communicated the facts to the French Ambassador at Constantinople who succeeded in obtaining possession of his correspondence with OUTREY and privately transmitted it to the Emperor. His Majesty lost no time in acting upon the information, and hence the motive of the Minister's sudden dismissal. He has been pitchforked into the Senate, it is true, but the dignity has been conferred upon him merely to cloak a scandal which would have reflected as badly on the system of Personal Government, already but too open to the charge of corruption, as upon the delinquent statesman himself.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

In my last I stated to you that Austria was at the bottom of the rupture which has taken place between Greece and Turkey, and that to M. DE BEUST's instigations is due the energetic attitude assumed by the latter Power. You will see by the violent recriminations which are now being exchanged between the Vienna and Berlin journals that I had good grounds for that belief. If there had not been a screw loose in French diplomacy such as I have indicated, it is my belief that Austria would not have ventured to offer nor Turkey to act upon the advice which is causing so much anxiety for the peace of Europe. France and England had but to utter a joint veto at Athens to prevent the Greek Government from throwing down the gauntlet of defiance to the Porte. Why did they not do so? Let the Marquis DE MOUSTIER answer.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

As the general elections will take place in May, and as by the terms of the law a period of six months is allowed to the executive power to fill up vacant seats, it is probable that the Government will decide upon not convoking the three or four electoral colleges which have to choose deputies. The functions of the latter would, in the event of an election taking place, only last three months, and it is considered that the benefit gained therefrom by the constituencies would be more than counterbalanced by the excitement and expense of closely-repeated contests. The *Siecle* strongly opposes this view, and says that the depriving of four electoral circumscriptions of their rights during an entire session would be a violation of the spirit of French institutions. It can see only one possible explanation for the revolution of the Government, and that is that it fears a series of defeats; such a result would be, for the opposition, a successful prelude to the great electoral struggle which is to take place next year.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The Madrid *Gazette* announces that the elections for the Ayuntamientos or municipalities are proceeding as peacably as could be expected under the circumstances in which the country is placed. Some slight disturbances had occurred, but they were promptly repressed. The Government is adopting severely restrictive measures against the Press. Several of the editors of the *Ignalidad* and *Discusion* have been imprisoned, and others have fled to avoid incarceration. The accounts from Cadiz continue to be satisfactory. The people there are beginning to forget the terrible scenes of which the city was so recently the theatre. On the 15th an immense crowd assembled on the Plaza de San Antonio to listen to the music of the military bands, and to otherwise peaceably enjoy themselves. The escaped convicts who fought with so much courage have nearly all been arrested. Some of them voluntarily surrendered themselves. The Provisional Governor, Señor RANCE, paid a visit to the city hospitals the other day, and gave a dollar each to the wounded, without any distinction between insurgents and soldiers. Gen. CABALLERO DE RUDOS had published an order calling upon the people to give up the arms that remained in their possession within a delay of six hours, after which the houses would be searched for them. It is not stated whether the order had given rise to any further trouble, but it is probable that it had not, as a large proportion of the troops in the city had been sent to Puerto Santa Maria. Among the recent arrivals in Madrid are Gen. CIALDINI and Admiral MENDEZ NUNEZ. The visit of the former had caused a good deal of speculation, and no doubt has reference to the candidature of the Duc D'AOSTA. The reception of Admiral MENDEZ was exceedingly enthusiastic. All parties vie in doing him honor, and as he has made no profession of his political leanings, he is popular with men of all shades of opinions.

From a letter addressed by ESPARTERO to the Liberal Monarchists of Saragossa, thanking them for the manifestation made in his favor, it is evident that the veteran would not be indisposed to exchange his Marshal's staff for the sceptre. He does not say so in express terms, but sheltering himself behind his favorite phrase "Let the will of the people be accomplished," he leaves it to be inferred that if it should be their will to elect him King he will not refuse the dignity. The appearance of this letter at the present time is most opportune. After the contemptible figure cut by the Duke of Montpensier on the recent affair of Cadiz, it is not improbable that a large proportion of those who would have supported him if he had not proved himself such an ass will now gladly accept the candidature of the Duc DE LA VITTORIA. In this case the election of the latter would be certain, for the Republicans have long since come to the conclusion to vote for him in case the decision of the Cortes should be adverse to the form of government which they most desiderate. The *Correspondencia* of the 20th announces a curious piece of news in the proposed visit of the Prince DE CARIGNAN to Madrid, where he intends to pass some time and where he has already hired an apartment. Do the Italian Princes, like the Duc DE MONTPENSIER, want to capture the Spanish throne by a *coup-de-main*? I think it is time that Don CARLOS should show himself on the field of action.

AFFAIR OF THE MONTMARTRE CEMETERY.

The preliminary proceedings in connection with the prosecution in this affair are concluded. Out of the thirty persons examined by M. DE GONET, the *Juge d'Instruction*, only six have been sent before the Tribunal Correctionelle, namely, Messieurs KELLERMAN, LEMAIRE, MAISSONET, CHAUVIERE, MONIG and YELLI. Some are charged with outrages and blows inflicted on the Police Agents; others with seditious cries, and one with outrages against a Magistrate of the administrative order. The case is to be heard on Wednesday next, before the Sixth Chamber. What a mountain has been made out of this small affair! Only imagine 60,000 men being put under arms to secure the peace of a city threatened by six rioters!

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Proposed Emigration of London Artisans to the United States.

On Dec. 24 a deputation of working men, who are shareholders in the Mutual Land, Emigration and Colonization Company, waited upon the American Minister, for the purpose of soliciting his advice and coöperation with reference to an emigration scheme which has been devised by that Company, with the view of ameliorating the condition of the artisans of this country.

The statement of the spokesman (Mr. E. G. SMITH) was simply a reiteration of a letter which he, in his capacity as Secretary of the Company, addressed to the Governor of Nebraska on the 14th of October last, and to which he has as yet received no reply. The following is an abstract of the document:

> "Allow me the privilege of addressing you on behalf of a number of my fellow-countrymen who are desirous of emigrating to that State, and there founding a colony on the most advanced mutual principles, viz., holding the land in common property, and in contradistinction to the old feudal right of every man holding it for himself, the title of such land to be held by trustees, for the joint advantage of all those who have taken shares in the ownership, settlement, and improvement of such estate, and for the further development of all those social, political, and moral rights inculcated by many of our great reformers, living and dead, but more especially the teachings of the late BRONTERRE O'BRIAN, upon whose principles our proposed colony will, to a great extent, be founded.
>
> "What we are desirous of knowing is whether there exist any facilities for our obtaining land there by purchase on time by deferred payments to the State, or whether we could occupy the homestead lands jointly by trustees, or preëmpt land on this principle; whether there are even numbered reserved lands on the railways or any other way or means, so that six or twelve men could be sent out to occupy such land on behalf of a thousand, or many thousands, in a few years, each having a collective right, but no specific individual right, except by shareholding and a two-life lease. Seeing what a sad condition England is in at the present time, how her working population is starving, how her trade is decreasing, how her finances are deranged and panic-stricken, how her lands are locked up in the hands of the great territorial lords of the country, how powerless the people are to redress their grievances either in the Parliament House or by a declaration of principles, backed by the armed power of the people, how heedless the Government is to the distress, the penury, the forced idleness of the millions who want work and adequate remuneration for their labor; these and many other sad reasons, make us hope, even trust, that we shall find some facilities to escape, and on the mutual principles, to which we have referred, help others escape from these soul-crushing influences here, and found a home or colony in that highly-favored country under the benign influence and protection of the Stars and Stripes. Your fellow-citizen and obedient servant, EDWD. G. SMITH, Secretary to the Mutual Land, Emigration and Colonization Company, No. 18 Denmark-street, Soho, London, England. Oct. 14, 1868." (A dozen names were subscribed below.)

Mr. JOHNSON, in reply, said: I need no further information, gentlemen, to make me feel an interest in the object you have in view. That interest is by no means diminished, but, on the contrary, increased, by knowing that you are a portion of the working men. Men of that description are always welcome in the United States, and are treated in the same way as any other class. You may well imagine that that is the case when I tell you that the President of the United States was himself a tailor, and until his seventeenth or eighteenth year he was neither able to read nor write. You will, therefore, see that there will be no objection to your reception in America because you belong to what you term the working class. The fact is all in the United States belong to that class, and I do not think any man has any motive to live at all who has no work to do or who is incapable of working. I cannot help thinking that the Governor of Nebraska has not answered your letter because he has not received it, but if you give me a copy of it and the prospectus I will see that it follows him through our State departments. Whether you can accomplish your object in the purchase of land I am not entirely sure. Under the Homestead law each of you can become the proprietor of a section, and then you might unite and establish yourselves jointly as proprietors of all the sections. I regret very much to hear that your condition is a distressing one, but more particularly to hear that you think that it is owing to this Government at home. Whether that is so or not it is not for me to say, but if you leave England and go to the United States, as you propose, there will be no misgovernment there that will affect you individually. There may be a misgovernment from time to time there, affecting all classes alike, but sooner or later that misgovernment is sure to be corrected, because with us—and in a great measure it must be so with you—the Government of the United States rests altogether upon the opinion of the people. I do not mean the opinion of any class or classes, but the opinion of all the people. As you of course know, the general suffrage which exists there enables one man to do, with reference to his Government, what any other man can do; and if such a class as yourselves—the working class—which always constitutes a large majority of the people in a country like ours, have a voice in the Government, it is perfectly certain they cannot suffer from any misgovernment or from any measure which it is in the power of Government to change and substitute another for. If you go to the United States you may be sure that the prosperity of yourselves and your children will be secured beyond doubt. We have there what you have not here to the same extent—a comprehensive system of education. All children are educated, and they are educated, not by contributions from individuals, but by means of a fund raised from a tax upon all. I conclude by saying that, whatever I may be able to do to further your object, will be done with the greatest possible pleasure.

The deputation then thanked Mr. JOHNSON and withdrew.

The Cheapening of Ocean Postage.

Mr. HADFIELD, M. P., and Mr. BAZLEY, M. P., have initiated the following memorial to the American Minister, who has gracefully received it, and cheerfully expressed his willingness to promote cheap ocean postage between the United States and the United Kingdom:

> "SIR: Being aware of the signal benefits which have been derived in the United States and in Great Britain and Ireland by the cheap rates of postage existing in these countries, we take the liberty of asking your favorable consideration of the advantages which in our opinion would accrue by the establishment of a penny oceanic postage between the United States and the United Kingdom.
>
> Allow us, therefore, to ask the favor of your communicating with your Government upon this subject, and be assured of our services in suggesting to our own Government the propriety of entering into all the arrangements requisite for giving practical effect to this proposal.
>
> We need not add that the results of cheaper postal intercourse, say not exceeding one penny, would become apparent in social, commercial and peaceful relations being more largely secured to both nations.
>
> We have the honor to be, Sir, your faithful and obedient servants,
>
> [Signed by the members for Edinburgh, Dublin, Glasgow, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, South Lancashire, Northumberland, Sussex, Stoke, Warrington, Boston, Huddersfield, Bradford, Halifax, Knaresborough, Brighton, Bath, Taunton, Launceston, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sunderland, Northampton, Frome, Stafford, Wigan, Ayr, Paisley, Dundee, Greenock, Carmarthenshire, Kildare, King's County, Sligo, Wexford, Wicklow, Waterford, Longford, Ennis, Limerick, Bandon and Portarlington.]
>
> Dec. 14.

If there had been time to apply to every member of the House of Commons, there is the strongest reason for believing that not a single signature would have been withheld.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Views of Mr. John Stuart Mill.

From the London Times, Dec. 25.

We have been requested by the Women's Suffrage Committee to publish the following interesting correspondence with Mr. JOHN STUART MILL:

Letter to Mr. John Stuart Mill.

EDINBURGH BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE,
NEWINGTON HOUSE, Dec. 1, 1868.

DEAR SIR: On behalf of the above Society, I write to say that we feel, both individually and as a committee, so much indebted to you for what you have done for us and for our cause that we could not hear of the result of the Westminster election without feelings of the deepest regret, and we trust you will not deem it intrusive if we venture to express the disappointment we felt at an event which came upon us as a great blow, when we were trusting to your influence in this new Parliament to advance the question of women's suffrage.

Our feelings of pain and regret were not, however, confined to considerations connected with our own cause.

We regretted still more that any constituency should have rejected one of such high powers of thought and great attainments. We fear, because of your fearless protest against injustice to a race too long down-trodden by almost every nation, as evinced by the great moral courage you displayed, along with Mr. P. A. TAYLOR, in the prosecution of Gov. EYRE—an act for which an enlightened posterity may regard you even more highly than for your eminent intellectual endowments.

We feel that, whether in or out of Parliament, your talents will be actively and conscientiously employed in the promotion of such objects as you have felt it your duty to help on heretofore, so that no constituency or section of men can hinder, by any one act of theirs, the advance of truth and justice.

Rejoicing in this belief, and hoping you will kindly accept the sincere expression of our gratitude and sympathy, I am, dear Sir, yours very sincerely,

PRISCILLA M'LAREN, President.

Letter from Mr. John Stuart Mill.

AVIGNON, Dec. 12, 1868.

DEAR MADAM: Few things could be more gratifying to me than the letter with which I have been honored by you and your committee, and I beg you to accept and to convey to the Committee my warmest acknowledgments.

Of all my recollections connected with the House of Commons, that of my having had the honor of being the first to make the claim of women to the suffrage a Parliamentary questions the most gratifying, as I believe it to have been the most important public service the circumstances made it in my power to render. This is now a thing accomplished, and the cause has a sufficient number of supporters among the best men in the House of Commons to carry on as much of the contest as can be conducted there. It remains for the intelligent women of the country to give their moral support to the men who are engaged in urging their claims, and to open the minds of the less intelligent to the fact that political freedom is the only effectual remedy for the evils which most women are conscious that women suffer. Whatever power I may have to promote this cause outside the House of Commons I shall not fail to exert to the utmost.

Your expressions of sympathy with my feelings, and approbation of my conduct on the subject of the Jamaica atrocities, are peculiarly grateful to me, for it has been with especial sorrow that I have seen so many women cold and unmoved at the recital of sufferings which it might have been supposed would at least have aroused some womanly pity and generous indignation against the perpetrators. It is peculiarly among women who are not aware that it is their duty to use their intelligence on matters of politics that the severest condemnation of Mr. EYRE and his instruments should have been found; for if such women had possessed the warmth of heart which all women ought to have, their feelings would have been revolted at the tortures inflicted, and they would have considered the reasonings by which these were attempted to be palliated as beyond their province. As it is, the conduct of so many among them has afforded one more evidence that the renunciation of masculine intelligence gives no security or womanly kindness.

I am, dear Madam, very sincerely yours,

J. S. MILL.

Mrs. M'LAREN, Newington-house, Edinburgh.

SPAIN.

Manifesto from the Duke of Montpensier.

The Lisbon journals publish a manifesto from the Duke of Montpensier, dated Lisbon, Dec. 19. The Duke explains the purpose of his recent journey to Spain, which he justifies on the plea that he was anxious, as a citizen, to exercise his right to offer, as in duty bound, his services to his country as a soldier, in order to aid in its defence against an outbreak which he believed had been instigated by the reactionary party. He simply intended to serve as combatant, and gave no official notice of his step, as it was his intention to throw off his *incognito* as soon as he should have reached the scene of contest. Upon his arrival at Cordova he discovered that the true aim of the insurrection was not of a reactionary character, and he returned to Portugal. The letter declares untrue certain accusations which had been raised against him, and proceeds to recall the fact that he wished to have taken part in the war against Morocco, as could be proved by official documents. Further, that he and his consort, the Infanta, had unceasingly endeavored to induce the late Queen ISABELLA in 1850 and 1866 to follow a liberal policy—efforts which unfortunately had been unavailing. He respects the principle of universal suffrage as the source of the legitimate claim of a nation to share the political administration of a free country. The Duke says that, notwithstanding the fact that he himself is a devoted Catholic, he wishes that every one in Spain should worship God according to the promptings of his conscience with as much liberty as is enjoyed by Spanish residents in London, Edinburgh or Geneva. The letter concludes with the assurance that the writer is not influenced by ambition; that, in fact, he covets nothing, save once more to belong to Spain, the new Spain of liberty.

BRAZIL.

Some Interesting Features of the "Domestic Institution" in that Country.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

In the absence of any particular news by the last Brazilian mail from the seat of war, where it is said that "the state of things remain unchanged," we extract some illustrations of slavery from the advertisements for sale of slaves, about 100 in all, in the latest Rio *Jornal do Commercio*, a daily paper. The first is a wholesale offer: "To be sold, several good slaves for country work; also several black girls with pretty faces." Here is the perfection of attraction: "To be sold, only for a private family, a most beautiful brown girl, who can cook in perfection and iron skillfuly, has a docile character for completion of her education and good conduct for lady's maid." A middle-aged gentleman with many accomplishments is to be sold like one of the brutes. "For sale, a black barber, middle-aged, who can bleed, extract teeth, and apply leeches, and is quite active, fit for a country-house." A pretty African mother, and her two children, one black and the other brown, are here offered: "For sale, a pretty black woman of Minas, of assured conduct, with two children, a pretty little black girl 4 years old, and a handsome brown boy of 11." Here is one of many wet nurse advertisements: "For sale, a perfect creole female servant, 18 years old, an excellent nurse, with plenty of good milk; her first child conduct as good as can be desired." And this state of things also remains unchanged, while Brazil is administering the rod to barbarous Paraguay, where there is no slavery.

THE ROGERS MURDER.

The Affair Still a Mystery—An Impression that a Mistake has been Made—The Action of Yesterday.

The action of LOGAN, in surrendering himself on Saturday night to the authorities, being published yesterday morning, brought the Rogers homicide more prominently before the public, and the affair was again the topic of conversation in all quarters of the City. The surrender was something totally unexpected by the public generally no less than by the Police, and while the event had the effect of paralyzing all further search for the moment, it also seemed to create an impression as widespread as it was decided that no real progress had yet been made in bringing the real criminal into the clutches of the law. It is impossible to say to what particular circumstance or combination of circumstances, this impression was due, but it was found in every official circle, and seemed most deep-seated among those who had been most earnest in the pursuit of JAMES LOGAN. As a matter of course, Police officers did not profess to give credence to the explanation of LOGAN, but the more it was examined the more coherent it became, and the theory of his innocence became more and more plausible. It became certain that he would be able to prove an *alibi*, and show by his sister, and other reputable witnesses, that he was in the house of his brother-in-law during all of Wednesday and Thursday, the 30th and 31st of December, and did not go out until Friday, the 1st day of January. He seems also prepared to prove that he was in that same house nearly all the time while the search was being made for him; but, on the other hand, the officers profess that they are able to prove that they heard of the JAMES LOGAN of whom they were in pursuit at all of the different dates and places published in the TIMES of yesterday, and they must certainly have thought so, for the facts then stated were derived from the diary of one of the officers, kept during the chase.

While all sorts of opinions were being expressed as to the guilt or innocence of LOGAN, the prisoner himself remained quiet and unconcerned, during the morning, in a cell of the Twentieth Precinct Station-house. He still declared his entire innocence of the crime with which he was charged; still professed that he had never known he was wanted for murder until he happened to see the Mayor's proclamation, and adhered in every particular to the story he had told when he first walked boldly up to Sergeant FITZGERALD and declared himself to be the man described in that document. He professed himself confident, yesterday, not only of his innocence but of his ability to prove it, and while there was nothing of bravado in his demeanor. He displayed no fear of the future. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon his quiet was disturbed, and Capt. HEDDEN sent him, under a sufficient guard to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, where he was delivered to Capt. CAFFREY as his rightful custodian during the investigation which must ensue. After this transfer the half of the coat which had been torn from the murderer by ROGERS was placed on the person of LOGAN. In the body it was declared a perfect fit, but the sleeve was too long and reached fully to the knuckles of the hand. The murderer's hat was tried upon LOGAN's head, and fitted precisely; but altogether the officers did find much satisfaction in these experiments. They were certain, indeed, that they had the JAMES LOGAN of whom they had been in search, but they were less sure that they had obtained the desired murderer. LOGAN himself did not by his conduct display any concern as to their opinion, and being placed in a cell, preserved the same nonchalant demeanor which he had displayed in his first place of confinement. All communication with him, except by the officials having charge of him, was forbidden, and only stray glimpses were obtained by the dribble of talk of the man, or more properly the mere boy, held in custody for one of the most remarkable crimes upon record.

In the later hours of yesterday, but more especially during the evening, a conviction came upon the official mind that a grievous mistake had been made in seeking to find the assassin solely in the person of JAMES LOGAN. It appeared that the coat, which [illegible] the chances of [illegible] his apprehension [illegible] made several [illegible] consultations [illegible] was seen in [illegible] into various [illegible] FERTY and [illegible] cinct, brought [illegible] of the name [illegible] discovered [illegible] was discharged [illegible] fact, observing [illegible] few days had [illegible] suspected of [illegible]

As a general [illegible] be stated that [illegible] close custody [illegible] again postponed [illegible] less sure of [illegible] anew the unraveling of the mystery.

BRIEF NOTES.

The majority in Minnesota for the Negro Suffrage Amendment to the State Constitution, as officially declared, is 9,372. The proposition to preserve the Grand Jury system had 15,781 majority.

Two Iowa young ladies, Misses EMMA and ELLA HARLAN, [illegible] ing Government lands under the Homestead law. They will [illegible]

A church is to be built in Detroit, Mich., for the use of colored Catholics, of whom the city contains many.

A State Temperance Convention is to be held in Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday and Thursday of the present week.

EBEN B. TOWN, of Raynham, Mass., made Dartmouth College a New-Year's present of $1,000.

Mayor THOMAS, of St. Louis, [illegible] reputation for [illegible] munication [illegible] which should [illegible] sessed at only $6,480.

Two light-houses are wanted at the entrance to the Bay of San Francisco. [illegible] years eight [illegible] wrecked there [illegible] of these light-houses [illegible] long ago had [illegible] mands of the [illegible]

The sensation in hotel life in Dayton, Ohio, on Friday, was [illegible] from Miami County [illegible] married sister [illegible]

Mr. JOHN F. DRIGGS, of Michigan, [illegible] a cabinet of Lake Superior minerals [illegible] in token of [illegible] mote the interests of the Lake Superior mining region.

Since the thieves and burglars were driven out of Mansfield, Ohio, [illegible] ance committee [illegible] peaceful, [illegible] ever, several incendiary fires [illegible] there is again talk of [illegible] tee.

Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, who has been to Texas on his inspection [illegible] teries, returned to New-Orleans on the 5th inst.

Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS emphatically told an army officer, the other day, that he was never a Democrat.

A meeting of delegates from the sportsmen's clubs in this State is to be held in Albany to-morrow, each club being entitled to two delegates.

THOMAS NYE, Jr., has tendered his resignation as President of the National Bank of Commerce, of New-Bedford. [illegible] Presidency of [illegible] the removal [illegible] ROBINSON, [illegible] HOWLAND, the [illegible] the old bank [illegible]

A State Convention is to be held in Jackson, Mich., on the 26th and 27th of this month, to organize a separate [illegible] tion. Michigan is now a Prohibitory Liquor law.

THE DIVISION OF STATES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It does not seem likely, at present, that any of the recent schemes for dividing certain States will be carried out. Such proposals are, however, noticeable, as they may show what conceptions the people have at this period of the political existence of a State of the Union as compared with such as formerly prevailed, or may indicate those which are likely to obtain influence in the future.

The question may be asked, generally, Who are the parties by whose consent a State may be divided into parts, each of which shall thereafter be a distinct State of the Union? All that appears to bear on the subject in the Constitution is in article 4, section 3, 1: "New States may be admitted by Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress." It is at least implied by the words of this clause that the Legislature, for the time being, of the State has full power to decide on this matter for the people of the State, and that the mere vote of Congress and the consent of a State is enough to enable two States to exist where only one existed before.

That the creation of new States in the Union, by doubling or trebling an old one, in this offhand manner, should have been contemplated, seems rather remarkable. Certainly it is rather incongruous with the doctrine that national sovereignty results from a compact between the States. Under any theory of the Union that has heretofore been propounded, the change effected would be totally different from any result within the scope of ordinary legislation. The change would be in the existence of the ultimate holders of supreme power. For, admitting to the utmost a national possession of sovereignty, still it is by being organized into States in Union that the nation has held its sovereignty. If it were not for the express grant of power in this clause, the ordinary admission of a new State into the Union would seem beyond the powers of Congress and referable only to the individual consent of the States; at least in the same degree as an amendment to the Constitution. According to any theory which ascribes national existence to a compact between the States, the parties contracted with each other as such and such individuals, and not with any others, to whom the original parties might cede their places. If, hereafter, the number of the States should be greatly increased by the process of division, it would indicate a popular abandonment of State rights theories of union, and the frequent recognition of such a power in Congress over State existence would of itself tend greatly to a centralizing subordination of the State organizations under the General Government. The comparative political strength of the States as against the General Government would certainly be diminished by a large increase in their number by this method. Imagine the existing States cut up into such as should correspond in size with the average of New-England States—the Federal element in the Union would appear much weakened. Whatever guarantees they might have in the written Constitution, they would seem to have approached the condition of counties in relation to the General Government. On the other hand, the effect of cases of the consolidation of two or more contiguous States would be to intensify the federative aspect of the national existence.

Looking merely to the individual interests of the private citizen, there is much that might be urged in favor of consolidation of smaller States, in some instances. Leaving out of view their comparative weight in the General Government, by representation in the Senate, what advantage is it to the people of New-England to have the apparatus of six State Governments, where two, or even one, would answer all purposes of a State Government, and even, in all probability, give them better law, administration and commercial facilities than they now have? The same interests which would work against the consolidation of any two or more States, may also operate in favor of a division of existing States. The large and increasing class which lives by running the political machinery of the country would favor an increase of that machinery. The voter will be apt to think that his individual power or importance will be magnified by being brought into closer contact with the elected rulers. The catch-words, local self-government, can always be invoked in favor of a diffusive distribution of governmental powers; and the American has been trained in the belief that the smaller the community in which he is a member, the more likely he is to have his own way. Experience might show that, whereas in large communities the will of the majority is generally acknowledged as giving equal law for all, in smaller communities the will of majorities often seems tyranny to minorities. In these the personality of the ruler and the ruled becomes more apparent. In a little State, like Rhode Island, political warfare is also a family feud. The multiplication of States might go on to that degree that the burdens of local political authority should cause the people to wish the States reduced to dependent municipal corporations, and look to centralization, as offering better security for individual liberty.

In the present condition of the country it is pertinent to ask whether the question of a State's divisibility is not essentially different as the State may or may not have been concerned in the rebellion. The reconstruction legislation of Congress is, I should say, to be maintained, on the supposition that the States in the Confederacy reverted to the Union in the condition of territory of the United States, and that in restoring those "States to their practical relations to the Union," as the phrase has been, Congress really exercised the power of admitting new States, mentioned in the article above quoted. I believe Mr. Stevens took this ground when he proposed to create two or more States out of Texas. It has often suggested itself to me as desirable that Congress should, in the course of reconstruction, have shown, by some irrevocable measure, that this theory was the foundation of their action. This might have been shown to a certain extent by establishing at first Governments of the territorial pattern, instead of the nominally provisional *State* Governments. But a more impressive and enduring assertion of the doctrine might have been given by the creation of a separate Territory, with entirely new name and new boundaries, within the former limits of these States, and by its subsequent admission as a distinct State. This might have been done in the case of Texas, as proposed by Mr. Stevens. It was, however, a condition in the resolution of Congress for the admission of Texas in 1845, that "new States of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution." It would have been a more expressive monument of the political effect of secession, had a Territory been formed of the region lying on the southern extremity of the Alleghany chain, comprehending the contiguous parts of South-eastern Virginia, Western North Carolina, Eastern Tennessee and Northern Georgia, with a corner from the northwestern part of South Carolina, equal together in extent to an average-sized State; which should have been separately organized and governed as a Territory of the United States, at least until the surrounding districts out of which it had been taken should have reorganized under their old names as States; and which afterward should have been admitted as a separate State under the new name, *Dixie*, if you like, which it might have received as a Territory. Much might be urged in favor of the creation of a new State in this locality. Had a Territory under the direct administration of the national authority been erected there, at the close of the war, it would immediately have drawn immigration suited to its soil and capabilities, and would probably have had a prosperity of its own even before the surrounding planting regions had accommodated themselves to the new condition of things. It would very soon have had all the characteristics of those States in which negro slavery has been long unknown. This region was not adapted to slave labor, and never received from the States among which it has been parceled, and which were controlled by the planting interest, such legislation as was calculated to develop its resources.

May it not still be inquired whether all power over reconstruction in this quarter has passed out of the hands of Congress? If this power has in reality been derivable from the power to establish Territorial Governments and to admit new States, who can say that any such new State has as yet been created in the territory of the former seceding States? The admission of Western Virginia was really a political manœuvre, contrary to all principles previously recognized. If Tennessee became territory, has the State been properly readmitted?

It is commonly supposed that the assertion of the territorial condition in this case must be founded on the doctrine of a conquest of the Southern States. Mr. Stevens, I believe, based all his action in reconstruction upon this idea. But this theory of conquest involves recognition of the political capacity of these States to engage in international war, and of their right to command the military services of their citizens against the Union, and involves the conclusion that there has been no rebellion on the part of those citizens against the United States. It is to declare the doctrine, for all time to come, that the citizen of each State, in the like case, is bound "to go with his State," or owes allegiance to his State. It is an *ex post facto* recognition of the political independence of the Confederacy. The real foundation of this territorial theory, as well as of Congressional reconstruction, as it is, indeed, the real justification of the war on the part of the North, is, I think, in the doctrine or primary fact in our public law, that the States have no political existence except as they continue in the voluntary Union with the other States, and that, in refusing to be one of the United States, a State abdicates (and as any other possessor of sovereign power, it is capable of abdicating) its entire sovereignty or political power, and (failing a successful rebellion) becomes territory of the United States, that is, of the States which remain in voluntary Union, and have the strength to maintain their just dominion over this territory.

It would be as leaving a perpetual monument of this doctrine, not of conquest or subjugation; a memorial that secession is State self-destruction, that I should advocate the formation of a new central State formed as above described of portions of five of the former seceding States. In connection with the recent proposal to divide Tennessee, and with the prospect of difficulties about Georgia, the time may be at hand when the creation of such a State, on a territoral basis, may be worthy of consideration.

J. C. H.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Revival of Business and Confidence—Free Labor a Success—Commercial Aspirations of Charleston—Senator Sprague Investing Largely in South Carolina—Magical Effects of the Announcement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Charleston, S. C., Monday, Jan. 4, 1869.

At no time, certainly, within the last decade, has the South entered upon a new year with so cheery a spirit, or with prospects so substantial as now. Much has been published in the Northern papers of late concerning the revival of business and of confidence throughout this section; but the rapidity and extent of the long-desired change can only be fully appreciated by those who have had opportunities for observing and contrasting the present condition of all classes of the Southern people with their condition twelve months ago. Seldom, indeed, have the rose-colored promises of politicians, as to the benefits to follow the success of a particular party, met with so striking and liberal a fulfillment as in the case of the Republican speakers during the Presidential canvass. Since the election of Grant the masses at the South have incontinently cast aside all thought of politics, and have betaken themselves with an earnestness surprisingly at variance with their spirit and habits in the past, to the development and utilization of the wonderful resources of their teeming soil. A glance at the local newspapers, which are, in a measure, the reflex of popular sentiment, will at once show how complete has been the reaction in this respect. The terms "Radical" and "Democrat" have absolutely disappeared from their columns, and the constant burden of the song-editorial now consists of such practical themes as manufactures, railroad development, mining, improved modes of agriculture, and municipal and State economy. The new and healthy direction in which the public mind is thus tending is a subject of congratulation among all thinking men, and, together with the generally auspicious result of the year's planting, has put a brighter face upon every department of Southern industry.

THE FREE LABOR QUESTION

may at length be said to be substantially solved. Even those planters who have been most wedded to the theory that, except as a slave, the negro was worthless for agricultural labor, now admit that the freedmen bid fair to become in time a laboring class quite as efficient and far more profitable than they ever were previous to their emancipation. For a few years to come there may be more or less irregularity in their habits; but the influence of emulation, now that they are the masters of their own destinies, and the example of those of their fellows who by industry, steadiness and thrift have risen to competence and respectability, is already so apparent as to leave little doubt that ten years hence our negro population will have made great strides in the path of advancement which their freedom has opened to them. If anything were wanting to reconcile the people to the new order of things throughout the South, we have the indisputable fact that in this State, (and likewise, I believe, in the other Southern States,) the crops of the past year, though considerably less in amount than in some of the previous years, have, owing to enhanced prices and the more economical habits of the producers, brought far more money into the country than was ever before realized from the yield of a single season. In estimating the value of this result as a stimulus to future exertion, it must be remembered that the State is just emerging from a protracted period of poverty and despondency, and that these first symptoms of returning prosperity were almost as unexpected as they are gratifying.

RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT

is a subject which is just now attracting an extraordinary degree of attention all over the South, but more especially in this city and State. The Carolinians profess to see a great future before their metropolis. They point to what a well-managed railway system has done for New-York and Baltimore, and confident in the abounding resources of the vast tract of country which they expect to make tributary to their commerce, they claim that the links of connection now in course of construction must speedily give to Charleston the foremost place among Southern cities. Steadily and surely her through railroad lines are pushing their way through the great cotton regions of Alabama and Southwestern Georgia; and within the last few weeks several car-loads of cotton have actually reached here (without transhipment on the route) from Vicksburg and other points on the Father of Waters. The development of this through system of transportation, both in respect to the cheapening and the quickening of freights, is receiving constant and assiduous attention at the hands of the progressive men of Charleston; and their efforts are beginning to tell. Mobile is already howling over her diminished receipts, and Savannah, which owing to temporary causes, for a time aspired to rival Charleston after the close of the war, beholds with dismay the stream of cotton seeking the old channels, from which she is no longer able to divert it. Nor is the ambition of the Charlestonians limited to grasping much of the commercial wealth which was formerly poured into the Gulf ports. They contend that the completion of the Blue Ridge Railroad (which will make almost an air-line between this city and Cincinnati) will give to the great Northwest the benefit of their magnificent harbor, as the nearest and most accessible of the Atlantic seaports. This line of communication will not be liable, like those in more Northern latitudes, to be blocked up by the snows of midwinter; and Charleston looks for a goodly share of the grain and produce trade of Cincinnati to seek deep water at her wharves. The realization of this scheme has been adopted by Gov. Scott as the pet project of his administration, and the ardor with which he is pushing on an enterprise which promises so well for their future, has perhaps done as much as any other one thing to convince the white people of South Carolina that the Republican State Government is not, after all, the unmixed evil they had been taught to regard it.

MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES

are exciting much attention, especially in the upper section of the State. The recent articles in the Times in regard to cotton manufacture in the South have been republished here, and were read with universal interest. The visit of Senator Sprague has also been fruitful of encouragement to those who have ventured to embark their capital in our mills and factories. Your readers have doubtless seen statements of the delight expressed by that distinguished capitalist at the opportunities for advantageous investment which fell under his observation in South Carolina. He has proved his faith by his works. Since his return to the North, his agent has (jointly, I believe, with Gov. Scott) made large purchases of real estate in Columbia; and a letter to-day brings the gratifying intelligence that he has bought the fine water-power of the Columbia Canal, with sufficient land for the erection of one or more large cotton mills, which, it is understood, will be begun at once. The letter adds that the mere announcement of the consummation of the arrangement had caused a rise of about 100 per cent. in the price of real estate in Columbia. The property-holders, I think, scarcely exaggerate the importance of the movement.

Q.

TENNESSEE.

A Division of the State not at all Probable—Reasons for Reviving the Project—Our National Cemeteries as Burial Places for Dead Mules and Horses—Railroad and Industrial Enterprises—Tennessee River Improvement Convention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Knoxville, Tenn., Thursday, Jan. 7, 1869.

The movement lately begun, reviving the project of dividing the State of Tennessee, will not likely be successful. Some two years ago the matter was earnestly canvassed by East Tennesseeans. A Convention was held and the whole subject thoroughly discussed, but nothing further was done. While it is true that East Tennessee would be much better off as a separate State, that the divisions of the State have but few interests in common, it is also true that there are many grave reasons in a national view why the division should not be made. So far as the people of the State are concerned, there would probably be but little trouble in securing the consent of all interested. The political disabilities under which the great mass of the white voters of Middle and West Tennessee rest, were placed upon them through the power and influence of East Tennesseeans. Those disabilities cannot be removed in a constitutional way save by the consent of this same section; and this consent, judging from the present temper of our political leaders, will not soon be given. The speediest method by which the disfranchised people of the other sections can be relieved of their disabilities is by a division of the State; and hence the perfect willingness, or rather the great anxiety, of those sections to have this "wayward sister depart." East Tennessee, on the other hand, certain that her present political predominence cannot long be maintained, and exceedingly well pleased with the sweet taste of power she has enjoyed, now seeks sovereign and undisputed authority in a separate Government. This desire is shared by politicians and people alike. So far, then, as Tennessee has any voice in the question, the different sections could all be suited; but I apprehend the views presented by the Times are shared by the great majority of national legislators, and that if the matter ever goes so far as to be presented to Congress, that body would not give the necessary consent, and therefore I conclude the project will fail.

There is a general belief here and elsewhere in the South, and it has been repeatedly brought to my notice, that the parties employed by the Government to gather the bodies of dead soldiers into the national cemeteries practice fraud upon the authorities in this, that they gather up bodies of dead persons and even of animals, coffin them and deposit them in the cemeteries for the remains of deceased soldiers. They are paid by the grave, and well paid, and of course it is to their interest to make as many graves as possible. There are in the cemetery at this point a large number of "unknown" graves. Most of the soldiers buried in East Tennessee died in camp or in hospitals, and in most cases some care was taken to deposit with the body something which would for many years identify it. In a great many instances boards were plainly marked and well planted by the graves, and with these precautions I think nearly all of the soldiers buried in East Tennessee can be identified. Where there were great battles fought many were buried with no means of identifying them, and in cemeteries made up largely of graves of men killed in battle there are many "unknown" bodies. It might be well enough, if this matter was brought to the attention of the proper authorities, that some measures be taken to know if we are spending money every year in decorating and caring for spots where the bones of abandoned and worn-out Government mules are buried. If there are men mean enough to do such things, it is worth a little trouble and expense to the Government to expose them.

A Convention called by the Governors of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri and Iowa, for the purpose of securing legislation and appropriations from Congress to clear the Tennessee River of all obstructions, is to meet at Chattanooga on the 24th of next month.

At a meeting held in this city a few days ago, some interesting facts were given by Major T. Kirby, secretary to Col. Gaw, one of the engineers engaged in the work. This river, the largest in size and importance in the United States, draining thousands of miles of rich country, with the obstructions between Chattanooga and Florence removed, would be one of the most valuable inland bodies of water in the States. Major Kirby's statements show that the $80,000 appropriated last year by Congress have been very judiciously expended. A number of the Congressional party that, two years ago, made their excursion to New-Orleans, visited these obstructions and know their nature and extent. The Convention will be largely attended and, I hope, will secure the object they have in view.

Another effort is to be made to secure from the Legislature further appropriations for our Knoxville and Kentucky and Knoxville and Charleston Railroads. The Omnibus Appropriation bill of last month was defeated by the Louisville and Nashville and Memphis Roads. The second effort will probably succeed.

I saw, a few days since, a splendid, rich and large specimen of iron ore, from the property concerning which I sent you a report of some Welsh miners and manufacturers some days ago. The ore is equal to any I ever saw, and will yield seventy per cent.

Parties are now here prospecting for an iron rail rolling-mill. It will, no doubt, be built. The railroads now in operation and those building in East Tennessee will, of themselves, give work to a mill of large capacity. The people and the Legislature of Tennessee have the proper spirit in regard to such enterprises. Our legislators went so far, a few days ago, as to pass an act providing that any company that would expend, or lay out in cash, $25,000 or more, should be exempt from taxation for ten years. This shows their spirit, if not their wisdom. The former is certainly praiseworthy, and should discourage all ideas that here capitalists or laborers were not wanted.

OMEGA.

SIAM.

The Death of the King—Some of His Characteristics—His Love of Astronomy—The Successor to the Throne.

From the Newark Advertiser.

The following interesting account is taken from a private letter recently written to her friends in this city by a Newark lady, now a missionary in Siam:

You have doubtless before this, through the ocean telegraph, heard of the death of the King of Siam on the 1st of October. If he had lived till the 18th he would have completed his sixty-fourth year. His favorite science was astronomy, and in his love and zeal for it, he went to "Hua Wau," on the coast of the Gulf of Siam, to witness the great solar eclipse of Aug. 18. This was his last public act. He gave a general invitation to foreigners to go, and provided handsomely for them at an expense of $96,000. He seemed to enjoy all very much, and was very accurate in the astronomical observations he made. Little did he think, amid the pomp and pageantry of his state receptions in an extemporized pavilion on that remote shore, that he was then and there inhaling poisoned air, which would, soon and forever, end these displays of royal grandeur, but so it proved. Shortly after his return to his palace here he was seized with fever, and refusing to put himself under the care of foreign physicians, but trusting entirely to native prescriptions, it soon terminated fatally.

We feared that there would be more than one aspirant to the throne, and consequently some confusion. But you will be happy to learn that Kalahome, Prime Minister, who is as energetic and prudent, as he is powerful, took the lead in matters, nominated the successor, and gave all the necessary orders to preserve the peace. The oldest son of his late Majesty, born Sept. 21, 1853, just fifteen years ago, was unanimously chosen by the grand state council of princes and nobles, to be their future King. Prince Geo. Washington, the oldest son of the late Second King, who died about two years and a half ago, was also chosen to fill his father's place, as the "Wagnah" or Second King. He is just 30 years of age. This is now the 11th Siamese month. Eleven is an odd number, and therefore an unlucky one, so the coronation ceremonies cannot take place till next month.

A few days since, we with some others of the missionaries, gentlemen and ladies, obtained permission through the American Consul, and went to pay our respects to the royal remains as they lie, or rather sit in state in the royal pavilion. There, in a golden urn, on a raised throne, with all the paraphenalia of royalty around him—with the golden betel box and tray, the golden tea-set, the pipes inlaid with diamonds, and other costly things which he daily used, spread out before him, was all that remained of His Majesty. At stated times through the day, and every night the women of the palace go there to wail and mourn. A sad event it is to them, especially to the hundreds of wives and numerous children of the deceased. About thirty of these wives are the mothers of his sixty or more children now living. With their elder brother on the throne, the brothers and sisters will probably be provided for. However large the private fortune of their royal father may have been, there are so many to share it that each cannot have any great amount.

While at the palace, we also went to pay our respects to the young King elect. We were all introduced by the Consul, and His Majesty received us standing, shook hands with us all, thanked us in English for our good wishes and congratulations upon his accession to the throne, and then excused himself, saying he was very weak. He, too, has been ill with fever ever since his return from the astronomical tour. He looks very feeble, and may not live to be crowned. His new title is "Somdet Prachow, luke yah ter chow fah, krom koon pechit pra Chanat."

The King of Siam has almost unlimited power. His treasury was overflowing. He was by no means ignorant of the sciences, nor a stranger to the luxuries of civilized life. But alas! for him, to all his other gifts, that of immortality was not added. "Chow Chewit," or Lord of Life, was one of his titles. Lord he was of the lives of his subjects, but not of his own. Since the King's death you see all the Siamese with shaven heads. It is their way of showing respect for the dead. You cannot imagine how strangely they look. They must reshave every month for a year. If the phrenologist Fowler were here he could study heads to his heart's content.

H. M. H.

Invention of a New Compass Which is Not Affected by Local Attraction.

From the Richmond Enquirer and Examiner, Jan. 8.

We have already mentioned that a citizen of Roanoke County, Va., Mr. Samuel Custer, had invented a compass, which he claims will fulfill the grand desideratum of navigation, in furnishing a needle which does not deviate from the magnetic meridian under the influence of local attraction, whether that attraction results from iron in the construction of the ship, or iron in the cargo, or any other source of local attraction. It professes to do four things: 1. To show the presence of a local attraction, (which no other compass does;) 2. To show the direction of the local attraction; 3. To show the extent of the local attraction; 4. To indicate, under all circumstances, the magnetic meridian as truly as does any other compass when under no local influence. This compass is entirely different in construction from any other compass hitherto used.

It consists of three systems of magnetic needles, arranged in different horizontal planes. The upper is composed of two magnetized bars, connected with a graduated card, like an ordinary compass. The card needles are attached to an axle. The two lower systems of magnetized needles are attached also to an axle—both to the same axle. The lowest system consists of about a dozen magnetized bars, arranged (with similar piles) in the same direction, and attached to a perpendicular (graduated) rod. The middle system of needles consists of two magnetized bars, attached also to this perpendicular rod, and slides up and down this rod. When placed on board of an iron ship, for example, the middle system of needles is adjusted at a point on the rod which repels the upper needle back to the magnetic meridian. It is only necessary to adjust this middle system of needles with reference to the local attraction existing on board of that particular ship. No change in the direction of the ship makes any difference in the pointing of the upper needle, while the lower systems—which have a graduated card attached to the upper end of the axles to which they are attached, which card indicates the movements of the two lower systems of needles—traverse like an ordinary compass.

The Baltimore *Sun* says that the compass and its operations were exhibited Wednesday in an excursion of a number of gentlemen down the river in the United States revenue cutter *James Guthrie*, Capt. Hunter. The compass was subjected to tests which seemed to those present to establish what has been claimed for it.

The New Bishop of Albany.

From the Troy Times, Jan. 9.

It was announced by telegraph yesterday afternoon, that the Standing Committee of Pennsylvania had unanimously refused to give their assent to the consecration of Dr. Doane as Bishop of the Diocese of Albany. It may not be known to our readers that the consent of a majority of all the dioceses in this country (thirty-nine in number) is required previous to the consecration of any Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Dr. Doane's nomination has already been confirmed by the required majority, and the publication of the dispatch referred to was doubtless intended simply as a personal annoyance. It does not, and cannot, affect the general result. The consent of a majority of the Bishops and the Standing Committees of the several dioceses is required as a safeguard against the possibility of a single diocese choosing a grossly improper person for Bishop. But this power is intended only to be resorted to in extreme cases, and when the person chosen has certain moral or theological faults which the Church at large cannot overlook; else the right of each diocese to elect its own Bishop would be infringed, and the election of all Bishops be actually made by the general voice of all the dioceses, in violation of any local preference. The matter of choosing or preferring one man over another is the prerogative of each diocese, and the power given to the collected voice of all the dioceses should be invoked to prevent a Bishop elect being consecrated only upon grounds sufficient to depose a Bishop when actually consecrated.

Military Men in Office.

From the Detroit Advertiser.

There is a bill now pending in the Senate that we do not understand. Its *prima facie* object is to prevent officers of the army and navy from holding any civil offices. Does it apply to U. S. Grant, the General? Is it to legislate Secretary Schofield out of office? Have military men been conspicuous as failures in office? Is it necessary to legislate against national gratitude for fear of an excess in the exhibition of it? Hitherto we have made much of the justice of putting our brave defenders in office, but now the policy is to be changed, as appears from the bill now pending in the Senate. Pretty soon some speeches will be made upon it, and then we shall find out what it means.

A Perambulating Post Office.

The Kingston (N. Y.) *Argus* says that a Post Office official, while on a tour of inspection among the Post Offices in that county recently, came to a settlement, and on inquiring for the Postmaster at his house, was informed by his wife that he was at work in the field. He was shortly found, and upon inquiring for the Post Office, the farmer Postmaster uncovered his head and took from his hat several letters. This office is located at Turnwood, in that county, and was the only portable office the Postmaster saw in his travels. The same paper says that at one of the country offices the Postmaster, not being able to sell the requisite number of postage stamps to increase his salary by the use of ordinary means, resorted to strategy to accomplish that result. He bought a number of new books and paid for them in postage stamps, thus selling enough of them to raise his salary to the extraordinary sum of $22.

LOUISIANA.

Message of Gov. Warmoth—The Late Election—State Finances.

We make the following extracts from the annual message of Gov. H. C. Warmoth to the Louisiana Legislature:

In many parishes the late election was the occasion of most disgraceful acts of intimidation, culminating in several instances in scenes of massacre shocking to the sense of civilized men, and only finding parallels in the annals of savage warfare. These instances of savage cruelty, unprovoked, but willful and premeditated, seem to have been instigated by the hostility of certain classes to the laws of Congress by which the Government has embodied the colored population into the body politic and vouchsafed to them equal civil and political rights. This course, even beyond what was, perhaps, intended by its authors, produced such terror and dismay throughout large portions of the State, that the election was worse than a farce, for it was a crime against the whole people. The injury done our material interests by the occurrences immediately preceding the election, is second only to that inflicted by the same leaders in their wicked efforts to destroy the nation. These occurrences impair the confidence of our fellow-citizens abroad in our devotion to the Union. They diverted emigration and capital from us, injured our credit, demoralized our laboring classes, diminished our commerce, sowed the seeds of personal discord which will require years to eradicate, and produced a general feeling of insecurity and distrust, preventing thousands from voting, while hundreds were compelled to vote a ticket repugnant to their convictions and destructive to their civil liberty. The State Government, stripped by act of Congress of the right exercised by all but ten States of the Union—that of organizing militia for the enforcement of its laws—was compelled to rely entirely upon the General Government for force with which to maintain its authority. Foreseeing the complications which were likely to arise from the temper of a large class of our population, growing out of the hostility to the newly enfranchised race, and the sudden transition from military government, under which we had lived for eight years, to civil government, the Legislature passed a joint resolution instructing the Governor of the State to call upon the President, in accordance with section 4 of article 4 of the Constitution of the United States, for a force with which to maintain the authority of the Government and execution of the law. In my letter transmitting your resolution to the President, I informed him of the numerous murders recently committed in the State, of the armed secret political organizations then in their incipiency, and of their purposes, of the insecurity of life and property, and of the inability of the State Government, owing to the act of Congress prohibiting the use of militia, and the disorganized situation of the new Government to enforce the statutes and protect the people. Under the Constitution and laws of the Government it was manifestly the duty of the President to comply with the demand of the State, and forward an adequate force for the purposes stated, even if he had called out the militia of the several States. While his treatment of your demand was respectful, he nevertheless exhibited his want of sympathy for the suffering people of our State, and returned, in answer to your appeal for troops, orders which might be construed to mean something in Georgia, but which in Louisiana might be said to consist only of words. These orders were made public and served only to inform the lawless that they need have no fear from that quarter, and could prosecute their anarchical schemes to the limit of their purpose.

THE STATE DEBT.

The statement of the debt, made by the Treasurer on the 19th of November, shows that the total bonded debt of the State, exclusive of the bonds owned by the State and held by the Treasurer, is $6,771,300. This sum might be reduced $371,000 by the sale of consolidated city bonds and city railroad bonds, which have, from time to time, been purchased, and are now held and owned by the State for the school, seminary and redemption of the State debt funds. The total floating debt of the State is estimated by the Treasurer at $1,929,500 62, for the entire payment of which the Legislature at its last session passed an act levying a special tax of one per cent. on the movable and immovable property of the State, to be collected upon the assessment of 1867, the latest assessment at the time completed. In payment of this tax it is provided that all State notes, past due coupons and the warrants of the Auditor on the Treasurer shall be receivable. It is expected that enough will be received from this tax to discharge the entire floating debt and leave a surplus of $500,000. The estimated receipts from all sources for the year 1868, based upon the assessment rolls of 1867, amounting to $251,000,000, under the present rates of taxation will amount to $1,882,750, while the expenditures, including interest on bonds, according to the general Appropriation bill, will amount to $1,945,788, leaving a deficit at the end of the year of $63,038, which it is expected will be liquidated by the special tax of one per cent., which, if realized, will entirely relieve the Treasury, and enable the State in future to meet its liabilities, and pay current expenses for support of the Government, without resort to an increase of taxation. A disposition has been manifested by some of the people not to pay this special tax, and, indeed, there was an association organized to resist its collection; but it was soon ascertained that the President of the Association, himself a very large taxpayer, with a large number of the leading members, had been most prompt in paying it, and the opposition suddenly died out. The mode of enforcing the collection of taxes is very imperfect and inefficient. It is one of the first duties of the citizen to promptly pay his assessment to support the Government. When the State has to buy on credit it has much to pay in the end. If a citizen does not pay his taxes according to law, his property should be seized and sold to some one who will discharge the obligations due to the State. Our debt is smaller than that of almost any other State in the Union. With a tax roll of $251,000,000—with bonded indebtedness which can be at once reduced to $6,000,000—there is no reason that our credit should not be at par, except the turbulent disposition manifested by a large portion of our population. This will gradually subside. The recent good crops will increase the value of our property and the wealth of the people. Our inviting soil and climate will stimulate immigration, so that we can safely predict that within two years the State will be restored to something like its former prosperity.

THE ACCIDENT IN ROCHESTER.

Funeral of Six of the Killed—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

From the Rochester Chronicle, Jan. 9.

Six of the persons killed in the late accident at the St. Peter and St. Paul's School, on Maple-street, on Wednesday evening, were buried yesterday, their obsequies being observed jointly at the St. Peter and St. Paul's Church. Nearly all of the Catholic clergy of the city were present and assisted in the ceremonies, which were solemn and impressive. Solemn high mass was said, at the close of which Rev. Father Early administered the absolution. A requiem was sung and the sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Plaus. The address was a most affecting and eloquent one. The attendance was very large, and it was found necessary to exclude all children except those who were mourners. The exercises were frequently interrupted by the sobbing of the relatives and friends, and such an occasion was never before witnessed in this city. The cortege, also, was such a one as we hope never to see again. Six bodies were borne to their graves in the two cemeteries, viz.: St. Peter and St. Paul's burying ground and the Holy Family Cemetery, both situate in the western part of the city, near the line of the town of Gates. In the former were buried Mr. and Mrs. Donner, Mrs. George Rinck and Kate Lawrence. In the last named cemetery were interred the remains of George Popp and Mrs. Sperl. The bearers were: For Kate Lawrence, six girls dressed in white with crape sashes; for Mr. and Mrs. Donner members of the St. Francis Xavier Society, of which Mr. Donner was Secretary; for Mr. Popp, members of the St. Peter and St. Paul's Society; for Mrs. Sperl and Mrs. Rinck, friends of the deceased belonging to the Society. Every respect and attention was shown the mourning friends and relatives by all concerned.

The funeral of Maggie Weis will take place from the same church this morning at 9:30 o'clock.

THE INQUEST.

The Coroner's inquest was resumed yesterday. Last evening the jury retired for deliberation, and returned with the following verdict:

"That the deceased came to their deaths by the falling of the front part of the second floor of the building or school-house of the St. Peter and St. Paul's Church, situated on East Maple-street, in this city; and that said accident occurred by the giving way of a brick pier sustaining the iron columns and floors above, and that said pier was well built and would have been safe if it had been provided with a proper stone cap. The testimony taken also shows culpable neglect on the part of the parties having charge of the erection of the basement. We also find that the stone block on top of the broken pier was defective, and ought not to have been used."

The Kind of Immigrants Needed in California.

From the San Francisco Alta California.

A friend who is in business on an extensive scale in this city, tells us that he is in receipt almost daily of letters from young men at the East, asking his advice about coming to California. By far the greater number of the writers have no trade or regular business or profession, but hope to find something to do as clerks in dry goods stores, or "light work," by which they can earn a living. Now, to all such parties we say, in the kindest spirit but most emphatic manner: Stay away from California! There is not the slightest opening for you here. The Labor Exchange has hundreds of orders constantly on its books for skilled laborers, mechanics of every description, miners, farm hands, teamsters, and in fact all classes of men and women capable of doing honest work, aiding to develop the resources of the country, and "making two blades of grass grow where but one grew before;" but for men, young or old, who are unable or afraid to do hard work, and who think it more respectable to stand smirking behind a counter than to earn a living by the sweat of one's brow, there is no place here. If you have not learned a trade at home, this is no place for you to come to learn one. While the wages of skilled labor here are highly remunerative, there is no one who has time or patience to spare in teaching any business or trade to the new beginner. If you have capital to invest, either in the shape of money or skill, here is the place for you; if not, stay away.

A DEADLY COMPOUND.

Horrible Death of a Girl from Burning—Stuff Sold as Kerosene Oil Found to be Almost Pure Benzine.

Tabitha T. Croffer, a girl 11 years of age, resided with her aunt, Margaret Croffer, at No. 97 Clinton-street. Monday evening last, about 10 o'clock, the girl was engaged in filling a lamp with kerosene oil, purchased of Samuel Schoonmacher, No. 494 Grand-street, when the mixture exploded, and in a moment she was wrapped in flames. She rushed into the hallway, where a man threw a quilt around her and succeeded in stifling the flames, but not until she had been so horribly burned that she died of the injuries within a few days. Thus far the affair was only one of those kerosene accidents constantly occurring, which are dismissed with a paragraph. In this instance, however, Coroner Keenan determined to make a searching investigation, and in consequence a startling result was reached at the inquest held yesterday at the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house. With a view to arriving at decisive results, the Coroner had, on the previous day, caused a bottle of the kerosene oil to be purchased at the store of Schoonmacher, and this bottle was produced at the inquest.

After the aunt, Margaret Croffer, had testified as to the circumstances of the death, and that she had bought the oil of Schoonmacher, a most important witness was called:

Guiseppe Tagliabue testified: I am a barometer-maker, doing business at No. 302 Pearl-street, and manufacture an instrument for testing kerosene oil called the pyrometer; I am familiar with the properties of the oil; I have tested the oil taken from the can shown, and find the vaporing point to be 68 degrees, and the burning point to be 80 degrees; the vaporing point should be at least 96 degrees, and the burning point 110 degrees; the specimen taken from the bottle I have examined, and find the vaporing point to be 66 degrees, and the burning point about the same; it is almost pure benzine, and is extremely dangerous to burn in lamps; the price of it per gallon is 20 cents.

Samuel Schoonmacher being sworn, said: that he keeps a paint store at No. 494 Grand-street, where he has sold kerosene oil for eighteen months past, and that he has dealt in the article for ten years; he then says: I consider myself a judge of oil, and buy none but the best; I buy direct from Keiser & Co., back of Williamsburg, and have for fifteen months; the regular market price three weeks ago was 35 cents, I think; I sell from three to five barrels per week; I don't recollect of ever seeing the can shown; I used to test my oil, but do not now, as I feel I can depend on the refineries.

Adam Keiser, being sworn said: I am an oil refiner, and my refinery is at the corner of North Tenth and Fifth streets, Brooklyn, E. D.; I refine kerosene oil from crude petroleum, and I sell to Mr. Schoonmacher; I test all I refine by a regular tester, (Tagliabue's,) and I don't sell it unless it will stand the 110-degree test.

Dr. Wooster Beach testified as to the condition of the body of the deceased when he made an examination, and that death had resulted from exhaustion from burns.

With this testimony as to the death and the properties of the oil, the jury rendered the following verdict: "That the said Tabitha T. Croffer came to her death by explosion of a lamp containing a mixture of kerosene and benzine on the 4th day of January, 1869. We find the manufacturers of the mixture, Adam Keiser and William Labenheimer, also the vender of the same, Samuel Schoonmacher, guilty of culpable negligence. We further recommend that proper means be taken to have all kerosene oil retailed in this City properly tested before its sale."

In addressing the jury prior to the rendition of this verdict, Coroner Keenan called their attention to the fact that a law was passed by the Legislature in 1866 prohibiting the keeping for sale of kerosene oils not standing tests. Pure kerosene oil, the Coroner said, had been shown by the testimony to be perfectly harmless, and from the great number of accidents constantly occurring from the use of stuff vended as kerosene oil, it was evident that a vast amount of impure and dangerous oil was being sold in this City, and he considered it the duty of the Coroners' juries to protect the community from this explosive compound.

The jury having coincided in these views of the Coroner, and having in their verdict charged the manufacturers and vendor with a grave offence, Coroner Keenan placed Keiser, Labenheimer and Schoonmacher under arrest, requiring the two first to give bail in the sum of $5,000 each, and the latter in the sum of $2,500. They were, however, released upon their own recognizances until to-day, when they will be required to give the proper bonds.

ILLEGAL VOTING.

Further Developments—Sheriff O'Brien Superintendent Kennedy and the Congressional Committee.

Our readers have been advised of the bold attempt made by Sheriff O'Brien, on Thursday last, to impede the Congressional Committee now sitting in this City for the purpose of investigating the frauds perpetrated at the late election. It now appears that on Saturday morning Superintendent Kennedy received a letter from Marshal Murray, stating that he had reason to anticipate trouble in the United States building in Chambers-street, in which the Committee are in session, and asking that eight or ten policemen be sent there to preserve the peace. In response to this letter Mr. Kennedy issued the following special order:

Office of the Superintendent of Metropolitan Police, New-York, Jan. 9, 1869. }
Capt. Jourdan, Sixth Precinct:

Special Order No. 1,775: The United States Marshal informs me he apprehends trouble of some kind at the building in which his office is located, and where a Congressional Committee is in session. You will place a force of eight or ten men under a discreet Sergeant to preserve the peace on the premises during the session of the Committee. If your reserve is not strong enough, call for assistance from the Third and Fifth Precincts.

JOHN A. KENNEDY,
Superintendent.

The required number of men were dispatched to the building by Capt. Jourdan immediately upon receipt of this order, and when they arrived there they found the corridors and ante-rooms of the committee-room filled with crowds of men headed by Billy Cook, a noted Democratic politician. These crowds the Police dispersed, and ejected all of the followers of the Tammany flag from the building.

The presence of a Police force seems to have disturbed the Committee, and during the afternoon Mr. Kennedy was summoned before them to explain the matter. As all proceedings of the Committee are secret, it is not authoritatively known what answer Mr. Kennedy made, although it is probable that he had no difficulty in making a satisfactory explanation.

Although all the proceedings of the Committee are thus buried under the seal of official secrecy, it is stated by those having opportunity for knowing the facts, that the Committee is making rapid progress in its work, and will soon be ready to make some astounding disclosures. One man, it is stated, testified that prior to the late election he registered thirty-two times, and when asked if he had voted the same number of times, he said that he had not, but where he had failed to do the required voting, merely for want of time, others had been run in and voted on the names which he had registered.

Mr. Kennedy states that among the disclosures which are to come, is the fact that the Democracy, after all, did not spend any considerable amount of money in debauching the ballot-boxes and perverting the popular will. The Superintendent, says there are in the office of the District-Attorney of this County 10,000 indictments, found during a number of years past, for every degree of crime, on which the parties have never been brought to trial, and that this fact has been found a cheap and potent engine for increasing Democratic majorities. Prior to the late election, it is alleged, the Tammany leaders made out a complete list of these 10,000 untried offenders, and such of them as could be found, were notified of the amount of voting required of them, and in case of refusal they were threatened with instant prosecution and punishment on the indictments already found. Very many of these persons have been found, and summoned by the Committee, and the fact is full explanation of the swoop made upon them by Sheriff O'Brien, when he defied the authority of Congress, and carried off men attending on its summons.

Unpunished Crime—The Year's Record of One Precinct in New-York.

The *Sunday Dispatch*, speaking of the Rogers murder, refers to the criminal record of the Fifteenth Ward, in which it took place. It says that of all others it is the most important Police precinct in the City. It has, it is said, an average floating population of about 25,000, that pass constantly through it nightly between sunset and sunrise. They must pass through its various streets from the numerous places of amusement on their way to their homes on the west side of the City, and those who have night and morning business have to do the same. Looking at it in this light, and with what we shall have to say on this subject, it is a wonder that we have not more cases in the City like that of Rogers.

We invite particular attention to the following figures, facts and doings that transpired in the Fifteent Precinct during the past year. They relate only to felonious assaults; that is, attempts to take life. Look at the disposition that has been made of them:

Edward Gilbert, arrested, charged with a felonious assault on his wife and attempt to kill her; *discharged* by the Magistrate.

Francis Samquet, arrested for assaulting and attempting to take the life of Joseph Winchetti; *discharged* by the Magistrate.

Francis Regan, committing a felonious assault with attempt to take life; sent for three months to the Island.

James Mangi was stabbed, and death miraculously did not ensue; but, the complainant failing to identify, the accused was *discharged*, and that ended the case.

John Connell was stabbed on a horse-car, as alleged, by John Monahan; *discharged* by the Magistrate.

James F. Smith was attempted to be murdered by Michael C. Walsh, who tried to shoot him; *discharged* by the Magistrate.

Catherine Lawler made a felonious assault on James Williams, who refused to prosecute, and Catherine was *discharged* by the Magistrate.

Ammenia Derregan was arrested on the 13th of July last, for assaulting and attempting to kill August Lepine. She was held in $500 bail to answer, and that has been the *end of the case.*

Dennis Nolan attempted to take the life of John Reese, by throwing him in a burning furnace. Nolan was *discharged* by the Magistrate, the complainant not appearing.

Bridget Kelly tried to take the life of Ann Lynch, by committing a felonious assault. She was committed to await the result of the injuries inflicted, Aug. 28th. That has been the *end of that case.*

William S. Balls was arrested Aug. 29, charged with cutting and attempting to take the life of James E. Greeno, with a razor. The case *has never been disposed of by trial.*

Thomas Collins was charged with feloniously assaulting Roundsman Thatcher. Justice Dodge promptly disposed of the case by sending the fellow six months to the Workhouse. Probably if he had given an examination, it might have turned out a simple assault, which, in the Special Sessions, might have ended in judgment suspended.

There is no use recapitulating these cases; the reader having interest in the matter can do that for himself, and he can also see why life is rendered so insecure—the freedom or immunity from punishment of crime committed against the person.

Sailing of Missionaries for China.

Mrs. Bonney, Miss Douro and Miss Adams sailed in the steamer *Alaska* on their journey, by way of San Francisco, to Pekin, China. These ladies are sent out by the Woman's Union Missionary Society of America to carry the Gospel into the far-off land. Breaking from all the allurements, the comforts and the conveniences of life at home, they nobly dedicate themselves to the service in which they feel that they can accomplish most good. A large assemblage at Dr. Eddy's Church in Brooklyn, a week ago yesterday, united in the farewell service. All who admire such self-devotion as theirs send their good wishes after them and offer up their prayers that under blue skies, upon calm seas and before gentle gales they may reach in safety a celestial haven.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, Justice.

ANOTHER ASSAULT.

Saturday night Edward Kenney, being probably the worse for liquor, made an assault with a pair of shears upon Mary Maloney, of No. 90 Oliver-street, inflicting a severe stab wound in the head. He was arrested by Officer McIntyre, of the Fourth Precinct, and after a hearing of his case he was committed to await the result of injuries.

STILL ANOTHER.

A quarrel raged during Saturday night in the tenement-house No. 136 Mott-street, during which Maria Reilly, using a bottle as her weapon, inflicted a very severe wound on the head of Mary Ann Barry. The assailant was arrested and was committed for examination and to await the appearance of the injured woman, who was yesterday not able to leave her house.

ALLEGED THEFT.

Charles Triple, *alias* Gilbert, who lives at No. 22 Elm-street, fell into the hands of Officer Stevens, of the Fifth Precinct, on Saturday evening, when he had in his possession skins valued at $200. As he could give no satisfactory account of the manner in which he had obtained them, they were considered to be stolen goods, and he was committed to afford the officer time to find the owner.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, Justice.

STATUETTES LOST.

James S. McKaye, of No. 146 East Thirty-fifth-street, made a complaint, stating that statuettes of Gen. Grant and of Admiral Farragut, valued at $150, had been intrusted to Henry W. Shaffer to obtain subscriptions, and that Shaffer never made any return of them, except to say that he had given a part of them to one John Becker. The two accused persons having been arrested by Detective Glynn, of the Eighth Precinct, were held to await further investigation.

ROWDYISM.

Patrick Moore made oath that during Saturday night Charles Golden was in the saloon, No. 88 West Houston-street, acting in a disorderly manner, and that he drew a loaded pistol and attempted to shoot Moore, but the weapon missed fire. Officer Westerman arriving at this juncture, took the belligerent into custody, and he was committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Another Stabbing Affray.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, another fracas occurred in the hallway of No. 19 Mulberry-street, in which James Curtis, who lives at No. 472 Pearl-street, was knocked down and stabbed in the left side by Stephen Craig and John McCabe. Officer Brady, of the Sixth Precinct, arrived in time to arrest both the assailants, and they were locked up in the Franklin-street Station-house. The injured man was removed to the New-York Hospital, where the wound was pronounced to be of a very dangerous character, but as he declined to make any complaint, his assailants were discharged by Justice Dowling.

More Amenities.—Saturday evening James McMenomy, conductor of car No. 15, Sixth-avenue line, quarreled with John Mitchell, of No. 77 West Twenty-eighth-street, one of his passengers, about his fare. Attempting to eject Mitchell, a struggle ensued, and McMenomy using his teeth as offensive weapons, Mitchell was badly bitten. Both parties were arrested and locked up in the Leonard-street Station-house. Yesterday morning they were arraigned before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, but as they had concluded not to make charges against each other, both were discharged.

The Weather.—The Central Park meteorological report for the week ending Jan. 9, 1869, sets forth that the mean of the barometer was 29.998; the maximum at 7 A. M., of Jan. 4, 30.160; the minimum at 2 P. M., Jan. 5, 29.548; and the range .612. The mean of the thermometer was 39.34; the maximum at 2 P. M., of Jan. 9, 47.70; the minimum at 7 A. M., of Jan. 3, 30.00; and the range 17.70. There was rain Jan. 4 and 5. The total amount of water was .23 inch.

Funeral of a Policeman.—Yesterday afternoon, the funeral of Officer Michael Gleason, of the Eleventh Precinct, who was run over by a Canal-street car, on New-Year's Day, and so severely injured that death followed, took place from his late residence, corner of Allen and Canal streets. A body of policemen, numbering fifty-eight, under command of Capt. Welsh, of the Eleventh Precinct, were in attendance upon the funeral.

Temperance Entertainment.—The first anniversary of Manhattan Lodge, No. 494, I. O. G. T., will be celebrated this evening, at the Cooper Institute. The attractions promised are recitations and music by members and others, an exhibition of the effects of "laughing-gas," tableaux vivant, and a score of other things equally interesting. A large attendance is looked for.

A Dead Body Found.—It was reported yesterday by the Fifth Precinct Police that the remains of a woman named Mary Mitchell have been lying in the house No. 41 Thomas-street for three days. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest, and the Commissioners of Charities requested to remove the body.

Burned to Death.—Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday at No. 58 Mott-street, over the body of a child one year of age, named William T. Ruwither, who had died from burns accidentally received during the previous week.

Sudden Deaths.—Christian Weber, a German, 42 years of age, living at No. 523 Sixth-street, and Henry Meyers, 61 years old, of No. 319 Broome-street, having died suddenly yesterday, the Coroner was notified to hold inquests.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A Serious Conflict.—On Saturday night Michael and Wm. Collins, residents of No. 757 First-avenue, New-York, took it into their heads to pay a visit to their friend, "a man by the name of Burk," (so the Police have it) who recently opened a liquor saloon at the corner of South Fourth and Eleventh streets. While there, of course, they indulged largely in conversation of a highly intellectual character, which, as might be expected in a saloon, brought about a warmth of style in the expression of opinions not the most delightful to the man on the weak side. At this juncture they very providently undertook to swallow their last drink, and go home to Manhattan Isle, but, just as they were going, having omitted to treat the surrounding crowd, they were attacked by Patrick Varley, Hugh Norton, John Connors and Martin Connors, a band of thirsty brothers, one of whom used a slung-shot, striking Michael Collins a severe blow on the head. The weapon was subsequently picked up near the scene of the terrible assault. The four gentlemen named above were all arrested, so also were the two visitors from Gotham by the enlightened officers of the Forty-fifth Precinct. The first four were arrested for felonious assault and battery on complaint of the Collinses, and the last two for disorderly conduct on complaint of an officer.

Burglary.—The profession of burglar appears to be a thriving one in Brooklyn just at present. In some cases the burglars succeed in supplying themselves well with the luxuries of life, in others they get thwarted and leave empty, but in all cases they escape. The latest case reported by the Police was the following: It appears that about 3 o'clock on Saturday morning the residence of James A. Warham, Spencer street, near De Kalb-avenue, was entered by burglars, who took their course through the cellar, having first pried open the grating in the rear of the house. They evidently became alarmed with the noise they made in forcing the door at the head of the cellar steps, for at that point they had dropped the "jimmy"—one about eighteen inches long. They escaped at any rate, and there was no robbery.

Street Lamps.—In the outer precincts, and in the sparsely-settled portions of some of the others, the street lamps appear to be sadly neglected. Where lamps are most needed, they are seldom lighted; some lamp-posts have no lamps on them, and the lamps on many others are broken. On Saturday night there were thirty-one lamps in the Forty-eighth Precinct alone not lighted. The street lamps appear to be getting into the same condition of dilapidation as they had reached in 1868.

STATION-HOUSE LODGERS.—On Saturday night sixty persons, destitute of homes, sought shelter in the Station-houses. Of these fifty-four were men and six were women.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, P. J., Sutherland and Barnard, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Preferred Causes and Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
4—Nassau Bank vs. Broadway Bank.
10—Fessenden vs. Swift.
12—Willets et al. vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
13—The Mayor, &c., vs. Hoppock et al.
14—Olmstead, President, &c., vs. Ackerman.
15—Overton vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
16—Willets et al. vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
39—Bartholomew vs. Terry.
Nos.
40—Bradley, ex'r, &c., vs. Mutual Benevolent Life Ins. Co.
41—Frith et al. vs. Campbell et al.
42—Devoe et al. vs. Marchant et al.
43—Hughes et al. vs. Rendall.
44—Bishop vs. Taggart et al.
45—Thompson et al. vs. Parker.
46—Bartholomew vs. Terry.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
2784—Cost vs. Balt. & Ohio Railroad Co.
123—Atkins vs. Dinsmore, President, &c.
868—Fraser et al. vs. Young et al.
125—Hyland vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.
383—Nevins et al. vs. Marston et al.
811—Duval et al. vs. Wood et al.
967—Tilman et al. vs Godde.
143—Kuttner vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
159—Chapman vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
Nos.
961—Robinson vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
989—Hemmer vs. Stern.
183—McCready vs. Leary et al.
175—Springer vs. Dwyer.
137—Carman et al. vs. Peters et al.
195—Baer vs. Herzog et al.
215—St. Nicholas National Bank vs. Stevens, impleaded.
577—Schmidt vs. Weldon.
931—Indemnity Fire Ins. Co. vs. Mar. Ins. Co.
935—Felt vs. Smith, impl'd.
461—Holdredge vs. Webb.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
65—Mollenhauer vs. Mollenhauer.
66—Doherty vs. Egan et al.
68—Farie et al. vs. Mackay et al.
71—Moser vs. Legare.
72—In re. Spiritto, &c., vs. The Register, &c.
73—Oppenheimer vs. Atwater.
74—Doherty vs. Egan et al.
75—Oppenheimer vs. Atwater.
81—Oppenheimer vs. Atwater.
82—Elmendorf vs. Savage et al.
91—King vs. Hurd.
92—Schlessinger et al vs. Lindslay et al.
Nos.
10—Terhune vs. Pell.
116—Hackley vs. Merritt et al.
127—Atkins et al. vs. Howland et al.
135—Foster vs. King.
139—Gording vs. Kobbe.
145—Collins vs. Potter.
146—Kennedy vs. Potter.
147—Boas vs. Atwater.
150—Moore vs. Leary et al.
153—Stryker et al. vs. Ross, President, &c.
166—Lanata et al. vs. Humphreys et al.
170—In re. Gallagher.
178—Danzer vs. Friedberger et al.
Call No. 151—In re. Korn.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, F. J., Brady and Barrett, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The General Term calendar will be continued.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Gross J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1363—Newman vs. Marks.
1379—Loder vs. Eustace.
1280—Smith vs. Peck.
1351—Welsh vs. Empire Sewing Machine Co.
1319—Macmey vs. Garmo.
1357—Lautner vs. Murray.
1376—Rosenfield vs. Reeser.
1347—Mansfield vs. Parmelee.
1184—Lane vs. Greene.
—Anthony vs. King.
1262—Taylor vs. Crawford.
1280—Schnabel vs. Lemaier.
1236—Martin vs. Staples.
1308—Booraem vs. Fox.
1346—Kamping vs. Plass.
Nos.
1349—Culver vs. Smith.
—Potter vs. Appel.
—Potter vs. Appel.
—Potter vs. Appel.
1381—Prince vs. Bolte.
1382—Ballou vs. McMakin.
1383—Lanier vs. Breiun.
1384—Pyrke vs. Buse.
1386—Harrison vs. Claflin.
1387—Sattig vs. Berger.
1388—Margrath vs. Lands.
1389—Ernest vs. Wolff.
1390—Johnson vs. Griggs.
1391—Hebert vs. Burkeson.
1392—McKenzie vs. Spooner.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

LIABILITY OF COMMON CARRIERS.

The following opinion by Judge BRADY will be found interesting to common carriers and those employing them:

Lamb vs. The New-Jersey Transportation Company.—BRADY, J.—The defendants are not, by the contract of carriage, to be responsible for a loss by fire, unless it can be shown that it resulted from their negligence or want of care. This condition of liability was enforced in terms on the trial. The defendants were held not to be responsible unless it satisfactorily appeared that they were guilty of negligence, by which the loss was occasioned. Whether the plaintiff is to make out a *prima facie* case in the first instance, is not stated by the contract itself, and the natural order of proof would be for the plaintiff to show the delivery to the carrier, and his failure to carry and deliver as undertaken by him, and by way of answer to any explanation of the loss by him, to further show that it resulted from his negligence, notwithstanding the explanation. There is nothing in the contract hostile to this form of procedure, or in conflict with it. The carrier is to be liable only for negligence resulting in loss, when the loss is occasioned by fire. This is a condition imposed by him—this the limit within which he restricts the common law liability which would otherwise exist, and when fairly considered with reference to that common law liability thus restricted, it means "upon a fair and full consideration of all the facts attending the loss, if it appears that I was negligent, and that such negligence resulted in the destruction of your property, I will pay you the damages, to be ascertained as agreed upon." It would be a severe exercise of judicial power to hold that the consignor must give evidence, not only of the cause of the loss, but the details attending it, and be also required to establish from such details the want of such care on the part of the carrier as he was called upon to exercise under his engagement in respect to the property carried. Such a duty should not be imposed unless there can be no doubt that such was the intention of the parties, and for the reasons, first, that the circumstances attending the loss are more within the knowledge of the carrier, and information on the subject more accessible to him than the consignor; and, second, because the carrier is *prima facie* liable if he fail to deliver, and any limited responsibility being for his especial benefit, he should have the burden of bringing the loss complained of within the exception to his general liability. The defendants in this case were required, in answer to the plaintiff's demand, to bring themselves within their excepted liability, and this was a proper construction of the terms of carriage. I agree with Judge Daly, therefore, in his conclusions upon that branch of the case. It must be said in addition, however, that the defendants did not rest upon their proposition that the plaintiff must show them guilty of negligence. They excepted to the denial of the motion to dismiss the complaint, it is true, but they proceeded nevertheless to show the cause of the fire, and all the circumstances calculated to relieve them from the charge or suspicion of negligence. The plaintiff responded to the case made by such evidence, and the issue on that subject was fairly considered, and passed upon adversely to them. The proof having thus been given on both sides, the refusal of the Judge at the trial to compel the plaintiff to establish a *prima facie* case of negligence against the defendants, resulted and is to be regarded merely as an inversion of the order of proof, which could not operate to the prejudice of the defendants. The circumstances under which the fire took place, its cause and consequences, as already suggested, must be supposed to have been more within the knowledge of the defendants than the plaintiff, and the evidence on the trial shows that such supposition was entirely justifiable. Such facts and circumstances would necessarily present the defence or the conclusion based upon them, if proper, that the defendants were not guilty of negligence. It may be said in answer to this view, that the plaintiff might not have been able to show that the defendants were guilty of negligence in opening his case, but the fact that he rebutted the defendant's case made on that subject, and was allowed to go to the jury upon the answer made to it, shows that such a conclusion could not be properly entertained. We have the whole case before us, and it does not appear that the inversion of the order of proof assuming such an incident to have occurred, prejudiced the defendants in any manner. They had the opportunity to present their case fully, and seem to have done so, and the jury found against them. For these reasons, and those assigned by Judge Daly on the other questions considered by him, the judgment should be affirmed.

INTERESTING TO LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Owen Mary vs. Frederick P. James and Edward D. James.—*By the Court* — BARRETT, J. — It is difficult, upon the papers submitted, to ascertain the precise point presented by this appeal, and our labors would have been greatly aided and doubtless abbreviated by an oral argument. The difficulty to which I refer, will be best illustrated by a brief reference to the salient facts and to the present posture of the case itself. The plaintiff avers that he is the owner of a valuable lease of the premises No. 111 West Twenty-ninth-street, in this City, and that certain persons, whose names are unimportant for the purposes of this discussion, occupy the premises as his tenants. The general title to the premises, as well as the manner in which the plaintiff acquired the lease and became landlord of the persons in possession is also set out, but it will not be necessary to refer to it. The charge in brief is, that the defendants, confederating together to obtain possession of the premises, have fraudulently concocted an apparent, but really sham title, which now rests in the defendant, Frederick P. James. The various links in the formation of this alleged fraudulent chain of title are set forth, and the plaintiff then avers that, as a part of the scheme, the defendant, E. D. James, acting as the agent of F. P. James, has instituted summary proceedings before the City Judge, for the purpose ejecting the plaintiff's tenants, untruly alleging therein that F. P. James rented the premises to certain persons named Jackson, Dennison, Waugh and Teller, who on their part have sublet to the plaintiff's tenants, "so as," to quote the language of the complaint, "to draw the legal relation by derivation of landlord and tenant between him, the said F.P. James, and the said tenants of him, the said plaintiff." The plaintiff is not made a party to these proceedings, but his tenants have appeared therein, and deny that they rented from James' alleged tenants, or that they know any landlord save the plaintiff. It is further stated that proceedings of a similar character had been previously instituted by E. D. James before the City Judge, wherein his preliminary affidavits were contradictory, and that the City Judge is a necessary witness for the plaintiff's tenants in the proceeding now sought to be enjoined, for the purpose of producing his records and proving these affidavits; and it is charged that the proceedings in question were instituted before the City Judge for the inequitable purpose of depriving the plaintiff's tenants of the benefit of that officer's testimony. Upon substantially these averments the plaintiff prays that the summary proceedings in question may be restrained, and that the defendants may be enjoined from instituting any proceedings tending to disturb the possession of the plaintiff and his tenants, other than a regular action of ejectment. It is evident that Judge Brady, who granted the injunction, did not consider the plaintiff entitled to such sweeping relief, as his order expressly reserved to the defendants the right to institute summary proceedings before the Justice of the District Court, within whose jurisdiction the premises were situated. Why this permission was not extended so as to include the other officers—the Mayor, Recorder and Justices of the Marine Court—upon whom jurisdiction in these proceedings is conferred, does not appear, but the fact that such proceedings were permitted at all shows that the injunction was aimed solely at the particular proceeding then pending, and that the facts were deemed insufficient to warrant the general injunction prayed for. In that opinion I entirely concur, for reasons to which I will presently advert; but I go further, and, after careful consideration, I think the facts were insufficient to support even the limited injunction granted. In the aspect of the case upon which this particular proceeding and that alone was restrained, the equity of the complaint consists simply in the averments respecting the testimony of the City Judge. Now, how is the plaintiff prejudiced by the inability of his tenants to procure that testimony? He is neither a party to the proceedings, nor in any legal sense privy to them. Neither his title nor James' can be tried therein. If the relation of landlord and tenant really exists by agreement between himself and these tenants, it cannot be disturbed by a proceeding in which the only issues are whether that same relation exists by agreement between other and distinct persons, and whether these tenants in occupation have (illegally, if, as the plaintiff states, they are really his tenants) attorned to any such other persons. These tenants can only be disturbed by James in case they have, in violation of their duty to the plaintiff, assumed the position, by express agreement, and not by mere operation of law, of subtenants of James' alleged tenants. The proceedings being based, therefore, upon the existence of an agreement which, if entered into, was a practical denial of the plaintiff's title, and upon alleged facts, with which neither the plaintiff nor his assigns are in any wise connected, this action cannot be sustained on the ground of the landlord's duty to protect his tenants in the quiet enjoyment of the demised premises. The plaintiff, therefore, really has no interest in the summary proceedings. They cannot affect the relations subsisting between the tenants and himself, and should they even result favorably to James, and thus enable him to acquire actual possession—a most unlikely contingency upon the facts before us—still, as against the plaintiff, he would, if devoid of title, be as much a mere trespasser as though, without any proceeding, the premises had been collusively abandoned to him by the plaintiff's tenants. It is for the tenants, therefore, (for they alone are interested in the proceedings,) to complain if unjustly deprived of testimony. The result, however, would have been the same if the action had been instituted by the tenants. A very strong case should, in my judgment, be presented to justify a Court of Equity in restraining, upon such grounds, the exercise of legitimate functions. Otherwise any Judge may be ousted of his lawful jurisdiction by a loose affidavit, claiming generally, upon the advice of counsel, that he is a necessary and material witness for one side or the other. The utmost that can be gleaned from the plaintiff's complaint and affidavits is, that the City Judge may, by producing the records of the previous proceedings, shake the credibility of E. D. James. Surely this does not make the City Judge "a necessary and material witness for the plaintiff's tenants, without the benefit of whose testimony they cannot safely proceed to trial." Ought we, from that slight circumstance, prevent the exercise of a lawful jurisdiction? We are not even assured that E. D. James will be a witness in those proceedings, nor that his testimony is likely to affect the result, nor that the plaintiff has ineffectually requested, either the Judge to have these previous affidavits before him at the trial, or his adversary to admit them. There is nothing but the bald fact that the Judge has in his possession certain records, in which are embodied affidavits made by by E. D. James, conflicting in respect to the alleged term of hiring with each other and with that upon which these last proceedings are founded. It appears also by the plaintiff's own papers that the tenants have it in their power, not only to contradict, but actually to impeach the witness in question; and thus the testimony upon the alleged deprivation of which the equity of the complaint rests, will probably be merely cumulative. The interference claimed should be most sparingly exercised, and only upon facts, the extreme opposite in strength and importance of the exceedingly slight averments here presented. It should, in fact, be made to appear, clearly and unmistakably, that the judicial testimony is not of itself privileged, and that its absence would involve a complete denial of justice. This disposes of what I understand, from the nature of the injunction granted, to be the real question argued at Special Term, but as the motion to dissolve may possibly have been denied upon the ground that the plaintiff was entitled to a general restraint of any summary proceedings whatever, it becomes necessary to consider that question without reference to the permission to proceed before the District Court Judge, (which, if that view be correct, should not have been embodied in the original order,) and apart from the special facts upon which the particular proceedings before the City Judge was sought to be restrained. I have already repressed my concurrence in the opinion upon that head which Judge Brady must have entertained when the permission referred to was engrafted upon the general order; and my reasons therefor, so far as they are based upon the plaintiff's want of interest in or privity to the proceedings, have been sufficiently expressed. It may be added that the only cases where, in view of the stringent provisions of the statute, (2 R.S., ed's. ed'n., p. 533, §47,) these proceedings should be enjoined, are cases of fraud, surprise or undue advantage, (Smith *vs.* Moffat, 1 Bart., 65; Wordsworth *vs.* Lyon, 5 How. P. R., 463; Hyatt *vs.* Barr, 8 How. P. R., 168; Duigan *vs.* Hogan, 1 Bosw., 465, where the subject was exhaustively considered; Bokee *vs.* Hamersley, 16 How. P. R., 461; Marks *vs.* Wilson, 11 Abb. P. R., 87; Seeback *vs.* McDonald, Io., 95; Aaron *vs.* Baum, Superior Court, Special Term, March, 1868, see N. Y. *Transcript* of April 4, 1868;) not these acts generally or collaterally, but fraud under cover of these proceedings, or surprise or undue advantage in their conduct; such, for instance, as the service of the summons so short a time before the hour fixed for its return as to render it physically impossible for the tenant to reach the Court-room before the hearing. (Griffith *vs.* Brown, 28 How P. R., 4; Cure *vs.* Crawford, 5 How. P. R., 293, which was correctly decided upon its particular facts, although the reasoning, like that of Capet *vs.* Parker, 1 Code, R. N. S., 90, has long since been overruled; Forrester *vs.* Wilson, 1 Duer, 624, the facts of which case are more fully detailed in Duigan *vs.* Hogan, above cited.) Here there is neither fraud nor surprise nor undue advantage in the proceedings themselves. The tenants have had full notice, have interposed their defence, and adjourned the proceedings for a regular and orderly trial. The fraud complained of consists in the falsity of the affidavit upon which the proceedings are based; but that is the very matter at issue and to be there tried. With the object and intent of the defendants in seeking that trial we have nothing to do. The respondent raises the point that the City Judge has no jurisdiction in summary proceedings. That question is not to be tested by injunction, but by prohibition, if before judgment, or thereafter by action, if damage has been sustained. I have no doubt, however, that the jurisdiction exists. The decision of the Court of Appeals in Nash *vs.* The People, 33 How. P. R., 384, does not affect the question, as it was merely held that the Recorder, for the reasons there given, had no authority to issue the writ of *habeas corpus*, while that officer is expressly named in the statute with respect to summary proceedings. The City Judge, then, being vested by law with the judicial powers and functions of the Recorder, jurisdiction being expressly conferred upon the latter officer by the statute, and the character of the proceedings being unquestionably judicial, the point is fully disposed of. The order should be reversed and the injunction dissolved.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 9, 1869.

500	U. S. 6s, '81 C..	112
215,000	U.S.5-20s R., '62	108
35,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '64..	108⅜
11,500	U. S. 5-20. C., '65, new....s3	108⅜
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65..	108⅜
20,000	do.......b3	108⅜
63,000	U. S. 5s, '74 C...	116⅝
60,000	U. S. 6s. Cur....	100¾
7,000	U. S. 5-20s R., '67	108⅜
225,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3....	108⅜
40,000	do....	108⅜
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	108
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s. x-c.	67¼
10,000	do.....bet. call	68
1,000	do.....2d call	68
2,000	do.....	68¼
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new....	67¼
10,000	do	67¼
20,000	do	67¼
10,000	do	67¼
30,000	do....bet. call	67⅝
10,000	Virginia 6s, new.	57
9,000	do....bet. call	57
5,000	Georgia State 7s.	90
5,000	do	90¼
5,000	N. C. State 6s.	64¼
5,000	N. C. St. 6s. new	62
500	do	64½
14,000	do....bet. call	61¾
5,000	Mo. St. 6s....	87¼
20,000	La. State 6s L.B.	65
2,000	do.....bet.call	66
3,000	do.....2d call	66
2,000	do	66
4,000	Ala. St. 8s....	85
4,000	Ind. St. 5s., bet. call	85
6,000	Erie 1st M...	102½
1,000	Erie 4th M...	88
500	Chi. & N. W. 1st	91¼
5,000	C. & R. I. & P.R. R. 7s.	98
11,000	Mor. & Es. 1st...	96½
4,000	Mor. & Es. 2d...	94
3,000	Chi. & Gt. W. 1st.	95
5,000	M. & St. P. 8s 1st	103¾
5,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	99
1,000	Mar. T. 10s, Otfs	50
2,000	D. M. & T. bds.	91
5,000	O., C. & I.C. 1st.	75⅜
20	Bank of Commerce	120
20	Cent. Nat. Bank..	105¼
7	Continental Bank.	95
150	Canton Co	52¼
100	do	52½
1700	do	52½
100	do....b30	53
100	do....s30	52¼
63	Del. & Hud. Can..	132
400	Cum. Coal Pf.	38
100	do	38¼
200	Quick. Min. Co...	23
50	Pacific Mail	122
300	do	122¼
300	do	122¼
10	Mer. U. Ex.	13½
100	U. S. Ex.	43
300	N. Y. Cen.	158
300	do	158¼
400	Harlem	128
400	do....b3. b. c.	128
800	Reading	95
5	Mich. Cen.	115
11	do	115¼
400	Mich. So.	91⅝
100	do....b10	92
100	do	91⅞
100	Ill. Central	143
100	do	143⅛
100	C., C. & Ind. Cent.	46
2500	Clev. & Pitts.	89
100	do	88⅞
200	do	88⅞
200	do	88⅞
400	Chic. & N. W.	84½
300	do	84⅛
400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	87¼
100	C., C. Cin. & Ind..	74½
100	do	74⅛
200	Cleve. & Tol.	104⅝
200	do	104⅝
200	do	104⅞
250	Chi. & R. I.	123
500	do	123⅝
300	do	123⅝
100	do....b30	123⅝
200	do	123¾
81	Lake Shore	106¼
100	do	101
150	Mil. & St. P.	73
100	do....b10	73
100	do	72⅞
200	do	72⅞
300	do	72⅞
200	do....b30	73
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	92
200	do	91⅞
600	Tol., W. & W.	62½
300	do....b30	63
100	do	62⅝
160	New-Jersey Cen.	115
500	P., Ft. W. & Ch.	119⅝
700	Alton & T. H.	39½
2200	Ohio & Miss.	34⅛
300	do	34⅜
100	do.....c	34⅛
100	do	34⅜
100	do....b30	34⅜
1000	do	34⅜
200	H. & St. Jo. Pf.	92
5	Fourth Nat. Bk.	101

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C..	112⅛
5,500	do	112
75,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62	108⅜
67,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112⅛
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65	108⅜
6,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	108⅜
14,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65, new	108⅜
13,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, small	108⅜
210,000	do.....large	108⅜
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	106⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Wells-Fargo Ex.s60	25
100	Pacific Mail.........c	121⅝
200	do.........c	121⅝
300	do	122
400	N. Y. Cen.	157¾
200	do	157⅞
300	Erie	39⅛
200	do	39¼
700	Hudson	137
100	do	137⅛
300	Reading..ex-div..c	94⅞
200	do.......b3	94⅞
10	Bnkrs' & Brkrs' A.	98
200	T., W. & W.	62½
200	do	62½
300	Mil. & S. P.	72⅞
100	Mil. & St. P., Pf. b5	92
100	do	92
200	Fort Wayne	119⅝
800	Ohio & Miss.	34⅛
500	do	34⅛
300	do	34⅛
200	do.......b5	34⅛
200	North Western	84⅛
1200	do	84⅛
200	do..........c	84⅛
300	do.........b3	84⅛
900	Mich. So. & N. I.	91⅝
300	do......c	91⅞
300	do......b3	91⅞
400	do	91⅝
800	Pittsburg	89
700	do	89
200	do.......b3	89⅛
300	do	88⅞
1200	Clev. & Tol.	104½
100	do.......b3	105
300	Rock Island	126
100	do......c	123⅛
200	do.......b3	123⅛
800	do	123⅛
300	do	123⅛
400	N. Western Pf.	87⅝
600	do	87⅝
300	do	87⅝
200	do......b.0	87⅝
200	do......s3	87⅝
200	do	87⅝
10	Mer. U. Ex.	13½
100	Adams Ex.	48½
200	Alton & T. H.	38⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	N. Y. Central.....c	157¾
600	Erie	39⅛
200	do	39⅜
400	Reading........ex-d	94⅞
200	do.......b10	95
200	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	64½
100	do	64¾
300	Tol., W. & W.	62⅝
200	do	62⅝
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	91⅝
100	do	91⅞
400	do......b3	92
800	Fort Wayne	119⅝
200	do.......b3	119⅝
100	Ohio & Miss.....b3	34⅛
1000	do	34
400	Mich. So. & N. I.	90⅝
1600	Pittsburg	87
800	do	86⅞
400	do	86⅝
1200	do	86⅝
400	Clev. & Tol.	104
200	Rock Island........c	122⅝
600	do	123
300	North Western	84
600	do	83⅞
100	do.......b5	84
200	do	83⅞
100	do.......b3	83⅞
600	N. W. Pfd.	87¼
100	do.......b.c3	87⅝
200	do..........c	87¾

MONDAY, Jan. 11—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 9, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$297,495
Increase in Specie	6,648,608
Increase in other Legal Tenders	2,244,707
Increase in Deposits	7,418,094
Decrease in Circulation	35,453

	Jan. 11, '68.	Jan. 9, '69.	Jan. 2, '69.
National Cap'l.	$73,507,700	$74,007,700	$74,007,700
Local Capital..	9,962,500	9,962,500	9,962,500
Total Capital.	$83,470,200	$83,670,200	$83,670,200
Loans..	253,170,723	258,792,562	259,090,057
Gold and Gold Notes	19,222,856	27,384,739	20,736,122
Other L. Tend'r	63,753,116	51,041,128	48,896,421
Deposits	194,835,525	187,908,539	180,490,445
Circulation	34,090,134	34,344,156	34,379,609
In Sub-Tres'ry.	97,825,073	81,868,067	87,901,169

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

	Jan. 2, '68.	Jan. 9, '69.	Jan. 11, '68.
On deposits	$180,490,445	$187,908,529	$194,835,525
Circulation	34,379,609	34,344,156	34,090,134
Total	$214,870,054	$222,252,695	$228,925,659
25 ℔ cent. would be	$53,717,513	$55,563,174	$57,231,415
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	69,632,543	78,425,867	82,975,973
Excess	$15,915,030	$22,862,693	$25,744,557

The Bank return of the week, besides showing a gain of $6,648,000 in Gold, is higher by $2,244,000 in Greenbacks. And the general line of Deposits, Gold and Currency, is up $7,418,000. The Loans are nearly the same as last week—$297,000 less.

The Statement, altogether, looks well for a steady movement through the remainder of the present month; although it would be the part of prudence not to calculate too much on the sudden return to ease after the very recent extraordinary rates paid for Money from near the close of December to Thursday last, the 7th inst. The Exchange at New-Orleans is still sufficiently against New-York as to require considerable sums of Currency in that direction. These orders are at present qualified by the receipts from the West and the neighboring cities, but how far the latter will be continued after Money eases up in this market is somewhat questionable.

Money, however, is now fairly restored to a 7 ℔ cent. Currency rate, at which the supply to the Brokers is nearly or quite equal to the demand. The effect of this change is to stimulate the already *Bullish* feeling during the pressure in the Railways and State Bonds, and some of the Miscellaneous Shares, on the Stock Exchange, and to direct especial attention to the Public Funds of the United States, which closed at 108⅜ premium for the 5-20s of 1867, and 112⅛ for the 1862s, as against 107½ and 111¼, respectively, on Saturday, Jan. 2. The other Gold-bearing Stocks were correspondingly advanced.

The general Trade of the City during the week was quite fair for the season, and somewhat ahead of last year in Foreign Merchandise. The Customs receipts of the month, which is an index to the amount of Foreign Goods marketed, promise to exceed the $7,204,000 taken at New-York last year, about 20 ℔ cent. We notice that at San Francisco for the calendar year just closed, the Customs were about a million of dollars in excess of 1867, while at New-York they fell $487,000 short of the previous year. For the first six months of the current Fiscal Year, July 1, to Dec. 31, 1868, they are $3,241,403 ahead of the corresponding six months the year previous. The Secretary of the Treasury estimates, for all the ports for the whole Fiscal Year to end on 30th June, 1869, $175,000,000; Commissioner WELLS, $170,000,000. We believe that if no financial legislation should take place at Washington calculated to disturb confidence or to interfere with the steadiness of trade—backed as the latter now is by ample Grain and Provision crops at the West, and a valuable, and in point of price, still rising Cotton crop at the South—that both estimates will be exceeded. The business in the Cotton market and on the Corn Exchange through the week past was active, and prices, with few exceptions, firm, and for Cotton buoyant; but there is some drawback to this in the fact that prices have advanced out of the reach of present export orders. The limits on these, however, may soon be advanced by Cable, so far as Cotton is concerned. It is evident that the reduced crop estimates on this side have imparted great confidence to speculation, and induced some of our own mill-owners to increase their stocks for consumption.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $3,537,518, against the total entries of $3,456,063 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $1,926,240, against $2,500,234 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $645,628, against $2,940,752 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,965,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 21,662 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 1,357.

Our weekly comparative summary of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at New-York is now resumed as from the 1st of July, 1868, the beginning of the current Fiscal Year of the United States.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to Dec. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$23,891,215	November	$18,008,004
August	23,173,900	December	*16,758,046
September	22,378,638	Jan. 9	3,537,518
October	19,439,928		
Total to date since July 1			$127,087,444
Against same time 1868			120,873,454
Increase since July 1			$6,193,990

* Unofficial.

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

July	$11,071,975	November	$14,408,796
August	13,327,188	December	*13,912,804
September	12,200,340	Jan. 6	1,926,240
October	14,705,901		
Total since July 1			$81,553,244
Against same last year			93,642,619
Decrease since July 1			$12,089,375

* Unofficial.

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

July	$10,384,588	November	$1,161,065
August	4,690,989	December	*1,580,702
September	1,984,723	Jan. 2	100,000
October	1,608,730	Jan. 9	645,628
Total since July 1			$22,335,424
Against same last year			32,934,186
Decrease since July 1			$10,598,762

*Unofficial.

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

July	$2,112,094	November	$1,192,913
August	3,254,947	December	784,424
September	2,847,643	Jan. 7	589,765
October	921,725		
Total since July 1			$12,703,511
Against same time last year			16,454,402
Decrease since July 1			$3,750,891

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1868:

Customs received.		Gold interest pa'd.	
July	$9,555,594	July	$18,793,113
August	12,263,544	August	1,222,446
September	13,279,450	September	3,333,133
October	10,448,223	October	341,449
November	7,636,888	November	16,485,908
December	6,557,537	December	2,539,900
Jan. 2	308,000	Jan 2	7,275,000
Jan. 9	1,965,000	Jan. 9	3,682,000
Total	$62,016,536	Total	$53,678,049
To date, 1868	58,928,133	To date, 1868	42,069,019

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Jan. 11, '68.
American Gold Coin	135¼@134⅝@135¾	137⅝
Old U.S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅛@112⅞	108⅝
Consolidated 5-20s	107¼@108⅛	105⅜
U. S. 5 ℔ cents. 10-40s	106⅜@106⅜	102⅝
New-York Central	159⅝@157¾@157	124
Erie	37⅛@39⅞	76⅜
Rock Island	119⅜@116⅝@127⅝@126⅝	97⅝
Michigan Southern	87⅝@91⅞@90⅝	87
Hudson River	134⅝@137⅝	141
Northwestern	81⅝@80⅝@83⅞	61¼
Fort Wayne and Chicago	113½@119⅝	101⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburg	84⅛@89⅞@87⅝	83
Reading	98 with div. 94⅞ xd	94⅞
Northwestern Preferred	83⅝@87⅞	73⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅝@32⅛@34	31⅜
Pacific Mail	119⅜@122⅜	112⅛
St. Paul Preferred	89⅛@88@91⅝	65⅛
St. Paul Common	69⅝@72⅞	50⅛
Toledo and Wabash	58⅝@62⅞	46⅜
Cleveland and Toledo	101⅝@104⅞	102⅝

The sales of Gold were advanced ⅛@⅜ ℔ cent. on the average business of Friday, and the market, though not especially firm, showed much steadiness at 135¼ ℔ cent. at the close of the day. The buyers for a rise paid 6@7 ℔ cent. per annum for Money to carry over their balances. The Foreign Exchanges also looked firm near the close of the day at 109½@109⅝ for 60 days on London. The immediate speculation in Cotton, which is greatly excited in the last few days, and also in Provisions, is on American account, and prices, as noted above, are too high for export orders. All this tends for the moment to restrict the supply of Foreign Exchange, and some of the buyers of Gold, we understand, are basing their present calculations upon the probable early export of Coin to make good this deficiency. On the other hand, the Bank return this Afternoon shows a further large accumulation of Gold Deposits, $6,648,000, raising the sum total in Bank to $27,884,000—the largest balance available, for mercantile and commercial purposes, outside the Treasury, known since the close of the War. The Treasury paid out during the week, for Gold Interest, $3,682,000—making $10,957,000 since the new year. The Office received for Gold Customs, during the week, $1,965,000. The Exports of Gold and Silver, of all kinds, are $645,628, and the receipts from California $589,765.

The State Bonds were generally higher than on Friday and active in Tennessees and Louisianas. The latter sold largely at 65½@66 ℔ cent. for the new 6 ℔ cents on Levee Loan; 71¼ ℔ cent. bid for the old 6 ℔ cents, and 70½ for the 8 ℔ cent. Levee Bonds.

The Railways and Pacific Mail and Canton Company were also generally higher than on Friday's advance; the business large at the morning Boards, (the only sessions on Saturdays,) and in the Long Room. The special excitements in the Afternoon were on Chicago and Rock Island and Cleveland and Toledo. The only marked exception to the general rise was Cleveland and Pittsburg on the distrust growing out of the change of administration—the promise of a scrip dividend failing to qualify the equivocal surroundings of the revolution in the Board of Directors.

At the close of dealings in the Long Room and on Broad-street the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106⅜	106⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅛	112⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅜	108⅜
American Gold Coin	135	135¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	66⅞	67⅛
Virginia Bonds, old	56	55
Missouri Bonds	87⅛	87¼
North Carolina Bonds, old	65	64⅜
New-York Central	157⅜	157
Erie Railway	40	39⅛
Reading Railway	94⅞	94⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	122⅜	126⅛
Northwest Common	83⅜	83⅞
Northwest Preferred	86⅞	87⅛
Michigan Southern	91	90⅝
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	119⅛	119⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburg	88⅜	84⅜
Pacific Mail Company	121½	122⅜
St. Paul Pretered	91⅝	91⅞
St. Paul Common	72	72⅛
Toledo and Wabash	61⅞	62⅛
Cleveland and Toledo	104⅜	104⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

6 ℔ cent. reg., 1881	110¾	5-20 coup. 1868, x	109
6 ℔ cent. coup., 1881	112⅝	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1871	120
5-20 coup., 1862	112⅛	End. coupon, 1871	124
5-20 coup., 1864	108⅝	10-40 reg.	104
5-20 coup., 1865	109⅛	10-40 coup.	106⅝
5-20 coup. '65, n. is.	108⅜	6s currency	100¾
5-20 coup., 1867	108⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	107¾	Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1870	99¾
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	107	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	99¾
N. Y. 7 ℔ c. Canal. 1870	101	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	99¾
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal. 1872	102	Illinois War Loan	99¾
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal. 1873	102	Indiana 5 ℔ ct.	87
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal. 1874	102	Michigan 7 ℔ ct. 1878	97¼
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal. 1875	102	Michigan 7 ℔ c. W. L.	97½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal. 1877	102	Tennessee 6s, ex c.	68
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal. 1878	102	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	67⅝
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1868	99	Virginia 6s., ex c.	55
N.Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal. 1871	99	Virginia 6s., n. bds.	57
N.Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal. 1874	99	Georgia 7s, new bonds	90
N.Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal. 1875	99	North Carolina 6s	64⅜
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	98¼	Missouri 6s	87
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	98¼	Missouri H. & St. Jo. iss.	87
Illinois 6s.cou. '79aft.'60	99¾	Louisiana 6s	71¾
Illinois6s,cou. '79aft.'62	99¾	Louisiana levee bds	66
Illinois 6s.c. '79aft.1865	99¾		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks;

New-York	130	Market	111
Manhattan	140	Shoe and Leather	120
Merchants'	115	Corn Exchange	130
America	140	St. Nicholas	108
Phenix	103¼	Marine	150
Fulton	150	Impt'rs. & Traders'	120
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Park	147
Seventh Ward	110	Central National	105¼
State of New-York	111	Fourth National	101¼
Commerce	120	Ninth National	109
American Exchange	114	Tenth National	95
Bank of the Republic	120	Eleventh Ward	100
Bank of N. America	108	Oriental	140

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	90¾	Tol. & W. 2d M.	82½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est.	87	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	74½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Subscr'n	87	Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	89½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	103	Gt. Western 2d M. '93.	77
Erie 1st M. ext.	102½	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
Erie 7s. 3d ind. 1883	91½	Gal. & Chi. extended	100
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	87½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Buff. N.Y. & Erie 1st '77	99	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. '69-'70	100¾	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	98
Hud. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	103	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	103
Harlem 1st M	99½	Morris & Essex 1st M	96
Mich. C. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	112	Morris & Essex 2d M	94
Mich. Cen. N. 1st M. 8s'82	114	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	100
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M.	109	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Mich. S. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	95	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	91
Pacific R7s, guar. by Mo.	91	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	92
Ill. Cent. 7 ℔ c. 1875	114¾	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	85
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90¼	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	73
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	83½	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	100
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	89	Chi. & Miss. 1st M.	93
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	89½	Chi. & Miss. Con.	93
Con. 7 ℔ cent. con.	91¾	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	92
Con. 7 ℔ cent. Ex. bds.	89½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	103¾
Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M.	91¾	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	94
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	95	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	90¾
Lack. & West'n. bds.	95	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	85
Tol. & W. 1st M.	93	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	95
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	88	Chic. & G East'n 1st M.	75

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD (of Missouri) 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale by the undersigned. The net earnings of the Road for its fiscal year will be about $1,200,000, while the interest on the Mortgage Debt will be $420,000 in gold, thus affording a perfect security for investors. For further particulars, apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-street.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY offers a limited amount of its First Mortgage Bonds at par. Nine hundred and sixty miles of the line, west from Omaha, are now completed, and the whole grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in the Summer of 1869.

By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the Government Bonds, *and no more.* These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments, and give over eight per cent. on the investment. Such a mortgage upon what, for a long time will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as a safe security.

The price for the present is *par,* and accrued interest at 6 per cent. from July 1, 1868, in currency. Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st., and by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States. Pamphlets, with full particulars, on application.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

☞ UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Bleecker-st., s. s., 65.11 ft. s. of Bank-st. 20.7x50	$13,200
Broome-st., s. s., 20 ft. w. of Attorney-st., 40x50	15,550
Broome-st., No. 111, 25x75	8,500
Charles-st., s. s., 45.9 ft. e. of Greenwich-st., irregular. Banks-st., s. s., 51.3 ft. of Greenwich-st., irregular	16,750
Columbia-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 50x125	24,000
Rose-st., No. 53, 26.3x97.6	18,300
Madison-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of Scammel, 24x96	19,500
24th-st., s. s., 243.9 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18.9x98.9	12,000
39th-st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x98.9	30,000
42d-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x98.9	8,975
44th-st., n. s., 515 ft. e. of 3d-av., 76x17x68.9x15	3,000
49th-st., s. s., 143 ft. w. of 6th-av., 21.4x100	32,000
55th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., irregular	25,000
59th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.5	15,500
61st-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x100.5	17,000
65th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5	8,000
70th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 9th-av., 75x100	16,500
85th-st., s. s., 235.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., 40.10x102.2	2,117
127th-st., s. s., 297.6 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18.9x99.11	15,000
135th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x99.11	3,800
184th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., irregular	8,000
Madison-av., e. s., 60.5 ft. s. of 44th-st., 20x80	41,000
1st-av., e. s., 24.8 ft. s. of 113th-st., 48x95	4,150
3d-av., e. s., 126.1 ft. s. 99th-st., 25x100	4,500
7th-av., e. s., 74 ft. s. of 40th-st., 24.8x100	15,000

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, Nos. 718 and 720, 8 years per year	$15,000
Broadway, No. 472, part of house, 5 years 3 months, per year	8,000
Broome-st., No. 207, store, &c., 5 years, per year	300
1st-av., n. w. corner 13th-st., 43.3x80, 10 years 4 months, per year	3,600
3d-av., w. s., bet. 128th and 130th sts., Harlem, livery stable, 3 years per year	1,400
7th-av., n. e. corner 33d-st., 5 years, per year	1,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., e. s., 50.1 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., h. & l., 20.6x84.6 Willoughby-av., s. s., 86.2 ft. e. of Adelphi-st., 35.5x20x29.5x20.5	$10,250
Cooper-st., s. e. s., 200 ft. n. e. of Evergreen-av., 50x100	500
Dean-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of New-York-av., 75x14.5	6,000
Devoe-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Lorimer-st., 39x100. q. c.	2,000
Douglass-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of Smith-st., 100x100	17,500
Gwinet-st., Marcy-av. and River-st., part block, lots Nos. 629, 630, 631, 632	1,750
Huron-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 25x100	1,400
Johnson and Jay sts., n. w. cor., h. and l., 25x100	6,000
Madison-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 18.9x100	8,000
Marion-st. and Saratoga-av., s. w. cor., 100x100 Sumpter-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Saratoga-av. 100x100 Herkimer-st. and Louis-place, s. w. cor. 49x98	4,300
Monroe-st., s. s., 180 ft. w. of Morrell-st., 75x100	1,800
Montgomery-st., n. s., 180 ft. w. of New-York-av., 45x100	1,300
Navy-st., w. s., 167.4 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 24x105x24x—	2,850
Noble-st., s. s., 770 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 75x91.10x52x40x26x78	6,200
Pacific-st., n. s., 83 ft. w. of Hudson-av., 35.9x200	14,000
Powers and Warren sts., s. w. cor., 200x100	10,000
Ross-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Lee-av., 18.11x100	10,200
Sackett-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Classon-av., 25x262	1,650
Woodhull-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Hicks-st, h. and l., 20x100	6,200
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 476 ft. w. of Smith-st., 23x100	6,000
Brooklyn and Jamaica Road and Cypress Hill Road, northwest corner, large plot	3,000
Classon-av., w. s., 147.11 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 230x100x218x100	1,000
DeKalb-av., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 141.2x35x165.10x25	1,200
DeKalb-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Reid-av., 25x75	850
Fulton and Stone avs., s. e. corner, 100x100	4,500
Fulton-av., s. s., 60 ft. w. of Troy-av., 20x80	5,000
Myrtle-av., s. s., 222.7 ft. e. of Yates-av., house and lot, 21x100	3,500
Putnam-av., s. s., 500 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 50x50.3x138.7x133.7	5,500
Sigel-av., s. s., 350 ft. s. of Division-av., 25x100	250
South Carolina and Georgia avs., s. w. cor., 75x100	1,500
Van Vorhees-av., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Mulberry-st., 25x200	2,000

Lease Recorded.

Pacific-st., No. 29, 3 years, per year	$1,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenburg.

Constant-st., e. s., adj. J. A. Constant's, 50x100	$2,500
Greenville to Tuckahoe road, e. s., 6 7-10 acres	1,900
McClellan-av., e. s., lot 25x100	808
McClellan-av., e. s., 4 lots, each 25x100	1,500
Scarsdale road, adjoining Wm. Popham's, 4 8-10 acres	1,300

Morrisania.

Arcularius-place, n. s., 126 ft. w. of Walton-av., 100x100	$1,800
Arcularius-place, n. s., 226 ft. w. of Walton-av., 50x100	900
Balcom-av., e. s., 159 ft. n. of Westchester road, 25x75	2,000
Clarke-place, s. s., 165 ft. w. of Walton-av., 100x100	1,700
Clarke-place, s. s., 265 ft. w. of Walton-av., 50x100	850
Central-av., e. s., Stebbins' property, 30¼ acres	151,404
Courtlandt-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of Melrose-st., 25x100	1,500
Highway-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Devoe st., 100x400	9,400
Prospect-st., s. w. s., 500 ft. e. of Courtlandt-av., 25x181	750
132d-st. and Cypress-av., n. w. corner, 150x175	7,875

New-Rochelle.

Long Island Sound, adjoining Julia A. Stephenson's, half acre	$1,000
Lots Nos. 4, 5, 6, 1., map of Eels' property	2,545

North Salem.

Plot known as "Jno. Knox Farm," 170 acres	$3,000

Ossining.

High-st., s. s., adjoining J. Wandell's, 25x50	$1,150

West Farms.

Arthur-st., w. s., lot 50x236	$850
Locust-av., n. e. s., lot 100x198	800
Monroe-av. and Orchard-st., s. w. corner, 100x125	2,000
Orchard-st., s. s., 110 ft. from Monroe-av., 100x125	2,100
Thomas-av., e. s., lot 50x275	1,150
5th-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Walnut-st., 50x100	250

Yonkers.

Ravine-av., e. s., 446 ft. s. of Glenwood-av., 100x200	$12,400

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Baldwin-av. and Elm-st., n. w. cor., 90x107	$151
Bruen-st., w. s., 262 ft. n. e. of Hamilton-st., 30x85	2,450
Hermon-st., s. s., 97 ft. s. of South-st., 14x100	250
Munroe-st., s. s., 450 ft. n. e. of Downing-st., 22 ft. front	900
Newark-st. and Sussex-av., s. e. corner, 36x75	5,400
Providence-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of River-st., 25x100	1,200
South and Hermon sts., s. e. corner, 97x100	1,300
Washington, corner Warren-st., 46x120	12,500

Belleville.

Belleville-av. and Cedar-st., s. e. corner, 100x300	$5,000
Belleville-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Cedar-st., 300x300	10,000

Bloomfield.

Newly-opened street, R. N. Dodd's property, 50x100	$500

Clinton.

1st-st., 834 ft. from Springfield-av., 50x100	$200

Montclair.

Washington-st., e. s., adjoining Mulligan's, 54x79	$300
Eagle Rock way, adjoining J. Williams', 8 19-100 acres	8,190

Orange.

Burnside-st., s. w. s., 605 ft. n. e. of Washington-st., 25x130	$175
William-st., s. s., adjoining E. Garabrant's, 58x134	1,500

Hoboken.

Adams-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of 5th-st., 75x100	$1,950
Grand-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 7th-st., 50x100	[illegible]

North Bergen.

Ferry road, n. s., lot No. 383, block No. 1, map Guttenberg, 25x100	$75

Hudson City.

Beach-st., s. s., lot No. 36, block F, adjoining Reservoir, 25x100	$440
Carlton-av., s. s., lots Nos. 39 to 42, block E, adjoining Reservoir, 100x100	1,800
Clinton-av., s. s., lot No. 7, block No. 5, Baldwin & Gilchrist's map, 25x100	2,500
Spruce-st., s. s., lots Nos. 34, 35, 36, block No. 7 Walnut-st., s. s., lots Nos. 28 to 31 inclusive, bl'k 8 Tonnelle estate, near Reservoir, each 25x100	4,000
Lot No. 24, block No. 4, Tonnelle estate, near Reservoir 25x100	400

Bergen.

West Side-av., adjoining R. Van Riper's estate, 6.11 acres, half share	$7,500
Vreeland-st., s. s., 282 ft. s. w. of Bramhall-av., 1.6 acres	11,000
Bowden-av., n. s., lot No. 33, Wakeman's map, 25x100	2,375

Union.

Hudson-av., s. s., lots No. 620, 621, Guttenberg map, 50x100	$500

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 9, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	17	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	9,861	Malt, bushels	570
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	265	Pork, bbls	227
Cornmeal, bags	258	Cut Meats, pkgs	419
Wheat, bushels	1,000	Lard, pkgs	242
Corn, bushels	35,779	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	186
Rye, bushels	190	Whisky, bbls	281
Oats, bushels	1,918	Petroleum, bbls	3,225

ASHES—Have been in limited demand at $7 75@$7 87 for Pots, and $8 75@$8 87 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock 831 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been firm, but rather quiet since our last, including Java, 21c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@17¼c.; Laguayra, 14¼c.@17c.; Rio, 7¼c.@12¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19¼c.; Jamaica, 14¼c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14¼c., all in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has again advanced ¼c. ℔ lb. on an active business, but the market closed tamely at the improved figures. Sales, 7,090 bales, (of which 482 bales to arrive,) including 1,476 bales to spinners, 3,179 bales to speculators, 1,130 bales to shippers, and 1,305 bales in transit. Sales were also made of 100 bales Low Middling, February, at 27¼c.; 100 bales Low Middling, February and March, at 27c.; 100 bales Low Middling, February, at 27c., and 500 bales Low Middling, January, at 27¼c. ℔ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, in their circular of this date, remark of the week's business: "We have to report for the week an active, irregular, and excited market, closing very firm at 2c. ℔ lb. advance on the closing prices of last week. The offerings of Cotton are very small, and the speculative orders from the South for the purchase of Cotton are very abundant. These orders and the light receipts for the week have given great strength to our market. The total sales for the week have been 32,169 bales, of which 8,296 bales were to spinners, 12,171 bales to speculators, 6,717 bales to exporters, and 4,985 bales in transit. Sales of Average Low Middlings for the week are reported as follows: For January, 200 bales at 26¾c.; for February, 350 bales at 26c., 50 bales at 26¾c., 450 bales at 26½c., and 400 bales at 26¾c.; for March, 150 bales at 26c., 50 bales at 26¼c., and 150 bales at 26¾c. In addition to the above sales were 1,400 bales on private terms. There is but little inclination on the part of operators to make any new contracts for future delivery, most of the sales being made by purchasers of previous contracts who are willing to sell out at the advance."

Closing Prices of Cotton To-day.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	26¼	26½	26¾	27
Good Ordinary, ℔ lb.	27¼	27½	27¾	28
Low Middling, ℔ lb.	28	28¼	28½	28¾
Middling, ℔ lb.	28¾	28¾	29	29¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	21,712
Receipts last week	20,880
Receipts preceding week	18,400
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	317,141
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,691
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,320
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,679
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,921
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,435
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	7,609
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	201,506
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,551
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,852
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,110
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,597
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,098
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,304
Estimated stock on hand here	30,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,181,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	1,004,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865 to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	558,000
Exports, same time last year	497,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	302,500
Estimated stock, same time last year	326,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been inactive and depressed. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,900 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$6 45; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 90@$7 40; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 40@$7 90, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $7@$7 45 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 00@$6 45
Extra State	6 90@ 7 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 75@11 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 00@ 7 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 50@11 50
Extra Genesee	8 00@11 50
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	9 00@14 00

Southern Flour is dull and lower; sales have been reported since our last of 300 bbls., at $6 90@$7 40 for poor to fair ordinary, and $7 40@$14 50 for fair ordinary very superior Extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour continues very dull, sales having been reported of only small lots at $5@$9. as extremes, for very poor to choice old, and $9 25@$11 for new extras, ℔ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at $5 80@$8 for very inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal is heavy and drooping at $4 25@$5 50 for Western, $4 90@$5 for Jersey, $5 40 for Caloric, and $5 40@$5 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues very quiet at $4@$4 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very slow of sale. Holders of desirable Spring have been firmer in their views, but the demand has been limited. Winter has been neglected and nearly nominal. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 11,000 bushels, in small parcels, including White Michigan at $2 20; No. 1 Spring, from store, at $1 70; fair No. 2 Spring, delivered, at $1 61, ℔ bushel. Corn has been more freely offered and purchased at, however, lower prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 61,000 bushels at 91c.@95¼c. for new Mixed Western; $1 06@$1 10 for old do. do., in store and afloat; 90c.@97c. for new White and Yellow, according to quality and condition, ℔ bushel. Rye has been quiet at $1 50 for Western, ℔ bushel; sales 4,500 bushels. Barley, dull and nominal. Barley Malt, in demand and stiffly held. Oats have been quiet and barely steady; sales, since our last, 31,000 bushels Western at 75¼c.@76c. in store, 76c.@77¼c. from depot, and 77¼c.@79c. afloat, ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been in moderate demand at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 30 for poor to choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw continues quiet at $1@$1 25 for short and long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in rather better request, including American at 6c.@15c. for new, and 5c.@8c. for old, ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 8c.@10c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 12c.@15c.; Eastern, common to prime, 6c.@8c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 8c.@10c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 12c.@15c.; Michigan, 8c.@12c.; Yearlings, all grades, 5c.@8c. ℔ lb. Mr. EMMET WELLS notices the recent movements in this line as follows: "The improved condition of the market, as noticed in our last, seems to have been fully maintained by continued liberal purchases for home consumption. The shipments this week to Europe show a considerable falling off, owing, no doubt, to the limited demand reported for American Hops in the London market. In this connection it is a matter of no little surprise that while the London market during the past month has exhibited extreme firmness on "home growth," resulting in a general clearing out of cheap Hops, at prices ranging from 42s. to 46s., with an advance on the better grades of 18s.@20s. ℔ cwt., American Hops have met with no favor whatever, and scarcely any sales have been reported. The principal reason assigned for "no demand for American" is that London brewers are laboring under the impression that their market will be glutted with our Hops, and a fall in prices will be the inevitable result; but in this they are liable to be greatly deceived, for when the fact becomes established that nothing can be made by shipping, and that our market is as good as foreign markets, shipments will cease altogether. The advance obtained here on consignments abroad has been the chief inducement to the shipper, and as soon as it becomes apparent that his Hops are not wanted in London, and the expenses of storage, &c., will leave him nothing above the advance he receives here, with a prospect of even a reclamation on that, he will not be likely to make further shipments, and though he may not be fortunate enough to find market for his Hops here at home, they will be sure not to run him further in debt. Exports this week to London, 516 bales. Our London correspondent favors us with the following, under date of Dec. 19: 'During the past week our market has been exceedingly firm, with a strong tendency to advance in prices; foreign having improved 3s. to 4s. ℔ cwt. Americans still hang on hand, consumers being evidently deterred from purchasing for future wants by the daily increasing arrivals from New-York and prospects of further supplies.' The Continental markets are very firm, with short supplies and gradually stiffening prices."

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 107,294 Hides and 53 bales do.; sales, 59,850 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & Co., 20,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, 21¼@23 lbs., 23c.@23¼c. gold, usual selection; 750 Dry Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, 24¼ lbs., private terms; 2,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, seconds, 22 lbs., private terms; 700 Dry Entre Rios, 23 lbs., 23c., gold, usual selection; 13,800 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 21¼@23 lbs., 22¼c., gold, usual selection; 4,500 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive, 21 lbs., 22¼c., gold, usual selection; 1,500 Dry Central American, 18 lbs., 21c., gold, as they run; 1,850 Dry Bogota, 19@20 lbs., 20¼c., gold, as they run; 400 Dry Vera Cruz, 19 lbs., 20c., gold, as they run; 550 Dry St. Domingo, 14 lbs., private terms; 300 Dry Puerto Cabello, 18 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Texas, 20 lbs., 24c., currency; 1,000 Dry Texas, 25 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Texas Kips, 12 lbs., 28¼c., currency; 2,900 Dry Salted Parnahiba, private terms; 1,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, to arrive, private terms; 1,800 Wet Salted Para, 45@47¼ lbs., private terms; 2,100 Wet Salted Mobile, 52 lbs., private terms; 1,100 City Slaughters, 70@74 lbs., 11¼c.@11¼c., currency; 1,100 City Slaughters, 55@56 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 38,400, (same time last year, 164,500—year before, 35,200,) and 350 bales, as follows: 22,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes; 2,000 Dry Bogota and Savanilla; 1,000 Dry Vera Cruz; 1,400 Dry Curacao and West Indies; 12,000 Dry Mexican and Texas; 350 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

Imports of Hides into New-York, for the years 1848 to 1868, inclusive.

	Total.		Total.
1848	972,654	1859	2,340,365
1849	1,229,727	1860	1,638,639
1850	1,483,305	1861	1,164,614
1851	1,366,030	1862	1,779,778
1852	1,497,200	1863	1,785,669
1853	1,259,300	1864	1,787,920
1854	1,679,995	1865	1,771,141
1855	1,550,000	1866	1,941,016
1856	1,715,900	1867	2,646,229
1857	1,796,753	1868	2,321,222
1858	1,901,837		

Imports of Hides into New-York,

DESCRIPTION.	Import of 1863.	Import of 1862.	Import of 1861.	Import of 1860.
FOREIGN.				
Buenos Ayres, and Montevideo Dry	650,898	421,426	202,052	336,496
Buenos Ayres, and Montevideo Dry Salted	5,846	....	3,871	6,971
Rio Grande Dry	167,101	200,319	36,849	122,827
Rio Grande Salted	12,533	8,136	6,849	10,122
Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres Horse	1,952	1,874	2,860	6,933
Orinoco	140,988	171,202	151,741	119,184
Porto Cabello, Laguayra, &c	23,786	30,229	40,189	29,368
Savanilla, Carthagena, &c	35,020	27,901	11,967	51,842
Rio Hache, Curacos, &c	7,063	13,345	5,686	8,337
Maranham, Para, Pernambuco and Bahia	74,340	99,133	14,480	12,639
Maracaibo	12,861	16,032	20,387	38,837
Tampico, Vera Cruz, &c	56,582	48,052	25,479	26,441
Central American, San Juan, &c	108,131	82,203	34,482	118,409
Port au Platt, West Indies, &c	36,438	30,702	16,111	32,884
African	65,204	29,653	60,109	35,956
European ports	81,380	116,311	23,563	7,558
Other descriptions	6,923	6,893	45,790	24,712
Total Foreign	1,477,046	1,302,435	723,435	988,979
COASTWISE.				
California Dry	137,208	273,267	161,989	181,897
California Salted	26,944	41,798	23,884	....
Texas, Southern, &c	11,226	12,534	163,464	341,876
Washington, Baltimore, Phila., Boston, &c	133,245	150,744	91,842	125,898
Total Coastwise	308,623	477,343	441,179	649,660
Total Foreign and Coastwise	1,785,669	1,779,778	1,164,614	1,638,639

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair request and firm, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 28¼c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 28¼c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@28¼c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26¼c.@27¼c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 28c.@29¼c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, Good Middle, 28c.@29¼c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@26¼c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Damaged, all weights, 24¼c.@26¼c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 20¼c.@22¼c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 41c.@45., cash, ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate request, including Porto Rico at 42¼c.@65c.; Cuba at 32c.@48c; New-Orleans at 62¼c.@80c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in demand and buoyant, including Spirits Turpentine at 51c@53c. ℔ gallon; Crude at $4 25@$4 50; Resin at $2 50@$8 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 65@$3 25; Pitch at $3 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet, but held more firmly, including Crude Whale at 85c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 12@$1 15 Crude Sperm at $1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $1 95@$2; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 75; Red Oil at 82¼c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 96c.@$1; Olive, $2 05@$2 10 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been quiet but firm at 18c.@18¼c. for Crude in bulk; 23c.@23¼c. for Crude in bbls., and 30c.@34c. for refined in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand and depressed in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at $29 25@$29 50 for New City and Western Mess; $28 50@$28 75 for Old Mess; $27 25@$28 75 for Prime Mess; $28 25@$29 for Thin Mess; $23@$25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 500 bbls. New Mess, for February and March delivery, sellers' options, at $29 50 ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been quiet and heavy at 12¾c.@13¼c. for Western, and 13¼c.@13¾c. for City, ℔ lb. Cut Meats continue in demand at buoyant rates. Sales equal to 190 packages, at 14c.@17c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 12c.@12¼c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is salable but firm. Sales equal to 450 boxes, including Short Clear at 16c.@16¼c.; Long Clear on private terms; Cumberland, 14¼c., and Short Rib at 15¼c.@15¾c., ℔ lb. Lard has been in less urgent request at easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 tierces and bbls. at 18¼c.@20c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 19c.@19¼c. for City, and 19¼c.@19¾c. for good to prime Western Steam, ℔ lb.; sales were also reported of 2,500 tierces Prime Steam, January, February and March delivery, sellers' options, at 19¼c.@19¾c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in fair demand at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $13@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 143 bbls. Tierce Beef rules quiet, including New Prime Mess at $27@$31, and Indian Mess at $31@$37 ℔ tierce; sales 140 tierces. Beef Hams are inactive at $30@$34 ℔ bbl.; sales 160 bbls. Butter and Cheese continue in moderate request at previous figures.

BUTTER.

Chemung Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb.	43	@45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb.	42	@44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ℔ lb.	41	@43
Catteraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb.	40	@42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ℔ lb.	38	@40
State half firkin tubs. Extra, ℔ lb.	45	@47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ℔ lb.	41	@43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ℔ lb.	41	@43
Welsh tubs. Fair to Good State. ℔ lb.	38	@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb.	38	@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ℔ lb.	35	@37
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb.	33	@36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb.	32	@35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ℔ lb.	28	@30
Common Western, ℔ lb.	25	@27

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb.	19	@20
Factory dairies, fair quality, ℔ lb.	17	@18½
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb.	17¼	@18¼
Farm dairies, fair to good	16	@17
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	9	@13

SKINS—Have been held above the views of buyers, and have been quiet. We quote: Honduras Deer, 48c.@49c.; Nicaragua, 42c.@45c.; Bolivar, 33c.@34c.; Sisal, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@53c.; Central American, 50c.@52c.; Puerto Cabello, 37¼c.@42c.; Para, 48c.@50c., gold, ℔ lb. Tampico Goat, 52¼c.@57¼c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 52¼c., gold, ℔ lb. Buenos Ayres, 40c.@50c., currency; Payta, 47¼c.@50c., currency; Curacoa, 42¼c.@50c., currency; Cape, 47¼c.@50c., currency; Madras, 50c.@60c. each.

SUGARS—Have been quoted firm, but have been inactive. Sales have been reported since our last of 150 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, &c., at from 10¼c.@13¼c., and 127 boxes Havana, part at 10¾c.@12¼c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate demand at 13¼c.@15¼c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 59,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¼c.@11¾c.; also, 32,000 lbs. Stearine at 15c.@17¼c., and 28,000 lbs. Grease at 10¼c.@12¼c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been rather more sought after, at from 99¼c.@$1 01 ℔ gallon; sales, 215 bbls., in lots.

FREIGHTS—Have been quite dull to-day, with 490 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, there were taken 10,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 8d. ℔ bushel; and 1,000 boxes Bacon, by sail, on private terms. For Cork and orders, a vessel, with Grain, at 6s. 6d. ℔ quarter. For Antwerp, 5,000 bags Coffee at 30s. ℔ ton.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH of ALEXANDER ORR, the surviving members of the firm of A. & W. ORR & CO. will continue the business of manufacturing paper, under the firm name of ORRS & CO.— Dated, Troy, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1868.
WILLIAM ORR,
WM. ORR CUNNINGHAM,
ALEXANDER M. ORR.

NEW-YORK, Jan 7, 1869.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the firm name of WILMERDING & WORCESTER, for the transaction of a Commission business in Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
CHARLES H. WILMERDING.
FRANKLIN E. WORCESTER.

No. 30 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.
MR. GEORGE BLISS (OF THE LATE FIRM of George Bliss & Co.) has this day joined our New-York and London firms, which will be continued under the firm names of MORTON, BLISS & CO., New-York, and L. P. MORTON, BURNS & CO., London.
L. P. MORTON & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm name of HIRAM G. BESSEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HIRAM G. BESSEY is authorized to settle and liquidate the business of the late firm.
HIRAM G. BESSEY,
JOHN A. REYNOLDS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership of BUTTRICK & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The liabilities of the firm will be settled by Mr. CHAS. H. BUTTRICK.
(Signed) CHAS. H. BUTTRICK,
F. DRAKE HUSTED.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.
THIS DAY, CLARENCE S. BROWN, OF New-York, retires from, and FREDERIC CHALMERS, of Liverpool, is admitted to, partnership in our several firms.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY associated DANIEL E. COMSTOCK, FRANCIS LEE and JOHN WILFORD with us in business. Style of the firm remains unchanged.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869. WM. YOUNG & CO.

NOTICE.—THE HARDWARE BUSINESS heretofore conducted by WALSH, COULTER & CO. will be continued from this date under the name of WALSH, COULTER & WILSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
In great variety and at prices from
$10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward,
Manufactured by
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order.
A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD-STONES, at reduced prices. S. KLASER'S manufactory, No. 88 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country. Get price list.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 818 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 11, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA PERICHOLE. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Rose, Mlle. Tholer, M. Aujac, M. Leduc, M. Edgard, M. Guidon, M. Hamilton, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Holland, Ringgold, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
L'ŒIL CREVE. Characters by Mme. Rose-Bell, Mlle. [illegible], Messrs. Cavier, Gabel, Beckers, Geno, Petit, and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—KATE KEARNY. Evening—ERNANI. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
BLUESKIN, THE COUNTRY SCHOOL, &c. By a powerful cast.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES AND PANTOMIME.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRYANT, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
CARNIVAL BALL, IN AID OF THE AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
GOOD TEMPLARS' ANNIVERSARY. Addresses, Music, Tableaux, &c.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Peace Conference, for the settlement of the difficulties between Turkey and Greece, met in Paris on Saturday. The cable reports that the session was a long one, and that, as both the representatives from Turkey and Greece manifested a conciliatory disposition, a peaceful result to the deliberations of the Conference is confidently expected. The next session will be held on Tuesday.

GENERAL.

Captain-General DULCE, of Cuba, issued a proclamation on Saturday abolishing courts-martial for the trial of civil cases. Well-informed Cubans assert that the revolutionists are constantly receiving accessions from within and without the island. The report that they have decreed the abolition of slavery within their lines is fully confirmed. This is considered a desperate measure by the supporters of the Government, and an indication of the growing weakness of the rebel cause. The proclamation of liberty to the Press has gone into full effect.

A Havana dispatch says that news has been received there that JESURUN, the Curacoa banker, who went to Europe to contract a loan for President BAEZ, of St. Domingo, has returned unsuccessful. It is stated that the failure to obtain money will probably cause the downfall of the Baez Administration.

The State Grant and Colfax Club of Virginia, as an offset to the operations of the Compromise Committee in Washington, have adopted a memorial to Congress asking that, in view of the deceptions practised by persons whose disabilities have been removed, no further steps be taken in that direction until the applicants have proved that they favor reconstruction by voting for it in the coming election. A committee representing the Club is to be sent to Washington to oppose the amnesty movement.

It is reported that the white man named ANDERSON UPTON, and the three negroes, who murdered and robbed one MARTIN and his two sisters, a few weeks ago, at their home in Columbia, S. C., and then fired their house, were recently taken from the County Jail in which they were confined, and lynched. The four had confessed their guilt, and were awaiting sentence.

The examination in the case of the United States against JUSTIN ARNOLD, DAVID WILES, DANIEL HESS, and ALEXANDER M. SHELDON, of Oneida, Madison County, charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government, is in progress in Oswego. ARNOLD and WILES own a distillery at Oneida, and SHELDON and HESS are rectifiers doing business in the vicinity of the distillery and in conjunction with it. It is charged that these parties have defrauded the revenue to the extent of $50,000.

Advices from Hayti give additional particulars of the recent campaign of SALNAVE in the Southern Peninsula. He captured the City of Miragoane, but was driven out by the rebels. He retook the city, and destroyed a portion of it. He then captured six other towns on the sea coast, the inhabitants aiding him in driving out the rebels. He next returned to Port-au-Prince, and it is believed that his campaign will lead to the surrender of Jacmel and Jeremie. It is reported that a cargo of arms and ammunition shipped from Boston to the rebels had reached their destination. The Government monopoly of the coffee trade was removed on the 30th of December, and the traffic opened to competition under certain restrictions.

A San Francisco dispatch says that a terrible earthquake occurred at Colima, Mexico, on the 20th of December. The volcano of Colima, thirty miles from the city, had been in a state of eruption for several days, causing a rumbling and shaking of the earth for many miles around. On the 20th, at Colima, the earthquake commenced by gentle rockings, which increased in violence gradually, throwing down numerous buildings, and doing great damage to property generally. Several persons were killed by falling walls. In the country the shock was still more severe. The earth opened, water courses were changed, hills were leveled, and there was a general upheaval. The Cathedral of Manzanillo was shaken to its foundations, and hotels and dwellings were entirely demolished. Fifteen or twenty persons were killed in Manzanillo by the falling of the walls of a hotel and a storehouse.

A fatal fight occurred on Friday night last at a spelling-school at Silver Lake, Kosciusko County, Ind., between two young men, named GEO. HAINES and GEO. BARBOUR. Some difficulty had occurred a night or two before between them, and they had arranged to meet and fight it out. HAINES knocked BARBOUR down and stabbed him, the knife entering his heart and killing him instantly. HAINES has made his escape, but officers are on his track. BARBOUR had been but a short time married. HAINES' brother has been arrested as a participant.

An interesting case has just been decided in Mansfield, Ohio. It was brought by the city against the agents of JOHN A. WERTZ, of Toledo, for violation of city ordinance imposing a license fee of $30 to $75 per day for auctioneering goods and notions by persons not residents of the city. A verdict was rendered for the defendant. The dry goods merchants of the City are far from satisfied with the result.

A desperado recently appeared in Montgomery, Texas, and in a short time made himself odious to the citizens by his quarrelsome disposition. One day last week he rode his horse into the store of Messrs. SMITH & PEAL, and on being ordered out he drew his pistol, but before he could fire it he was fired upon by Mr. SMITH or Mr. PEAL with a double-barrel shot-gun. Although badly wounded, he ran out into the street, and by some fatality met a party of citizens who were hunting him for the purpose of causing his arrest for passing counterfeit money. He ran in another direction, when some one in the party fired upon him and he fell. A Mr. OLIVER and two brothers named MCGREW, (who, it seems, were in the habit of associating with the desperado,) ran up to his rescue with pistols drawn, when they were fired upon by the crowd and all three killed.

A resolution was introduced in the Kentucky Legislature, on Saturday, requesting Congress to remove all political disabilities that may have been attached to any citizen of Kentucky by virtue of the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment.

In the case of TABITHA T. CROFFER, a girl aged 11 years, whose clothes caught fire while she was filling a kerosene lamp, and who died from the injuries thus received, an inquest was held by Coroner KEENAN yesterday. The verdict charges the manufacturers of the mixture with which she was filling the lamp, and the vender from whom it was immediately purchased, with culpable negligence. Their names, respectively, are ADAM KEISER and WILLIAM LABENHEIMER, manufacturers, and SUMAEL SCHOONMACHER, storekeeper.

The Fire Marshal has prepared a report, giving interesting statistics concerning the fires that have occurred in this City since May 25 up to Oct. 31. It will be found in another column.

The dedication services of the New Bethany Chapel, on the corner of Eighty-first-street and Eleventh-avenue, took place yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of Mr. ALFRED W. BOYCE, the founder. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rev. Dr. DOWLING and others delivered addresses.

Rev. Dr. BOARDMAN, of Auburn, preached last evening before the Young Men's Christian Association, in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. He dilated more particularly on the indications of an approaching millenium.

JAMES LOGAN, the man arrested on the supposition that he was the murderer of ROGERS, is still in custody; but the impression among the Police authorities now is that he did not commit the murder. His friends declare that he can prove an *alibi*.

A sermon in behalf of the funds of the St. Barnabas Home was delivered by Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, at Calvary Church last evening.

Cotton was actively sought after on Saturday at a further advance of ⅛c. ℔ lb., but it closed tamely. Breadstuffs and Provisions were generally quiet and easier in prices. Groceries dull. Freights inactive, with 490 vessels of all classes in port.

Multiplication of Offices—Senator Edmunds' Bill.

The bill of Senator EDMUNDS, in regard to the appointment of military men to civil office, is under discussion and seems likely to be pushed through. The more we study it the more it puzzles us. What it is intended to accomplish does not seem very clear; and the clearer it does become, the less desirable and justifiable it seems.

Its apparent object is to prevent Gen. GRANT from making Gen. SCHOFIELD Secretary of War, and Admiral PORTER Secretary of the Navy. That is the construction generally put upon it by the public at large. Right or wrong, the impression is general that the new President will be very likely to make those appointments if left to himself. We presume this is merely the result of conjecture and of speculation on the probabilities of the case,—not at all of information as to the General's intentions. But people who are not strong politicians,—who do not accept the theory that parties and party leaders and cliques are to make Gen. GRANT'S Cabinet for him, but who indulge the hope that he means to have something to say on this subject himself, think that this would be a very proper thing for him to do,—and, naturally if not logically, they infer that therefore he is very likely to do it.

Mr. EDMUNDS' bill seems intended to thwart and defeat such a purpose, if Gen. GRANT does entertain it. It says to him that he shall not make those appointments, even if he desires to do it. Gen. SCHOFIELD, being an officer of the army, shall not be Secretary of War; nor shall Admiral PORTER, being an officer of the navy, be Secretary of the Navy, in any case. These gentlemen, if they desire to fill those civil offices, must first resign their army and navy positions, so that others may be appointed in their places, and so that, when their terms of civil office expire, they shall be thrown upon the world without positions of any kind or any means of getting a living in the only professions to which they have been trained, and with the duties of which they are at all familiar.

It this is the meaning and purpose of the bill, it is an insult to Gen. GRANT, being a needless fetter on his freedom of action, and implying distrust of his judgment and his motives; a gross injustice to two of the most gallant and useful defenders of the Union in its peril; and a great wrong to the people, as it deprives the Government of the services of the very men best qualified and calculated to render good and effective service.

But the bill has a wider scope and effect, and one which sets its injustice and inexpediency in a still stronger light. It forbids an officer from filling, or performing the duties of, two offices at once. We should like to know the sense, propriety or wisdom of such a law as that. The standing curse of this Government is its multiplication of offices. The old maxim that "he who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, is a public benefactor," has been transferred to the field of politics, and reads that he who creates two offices where one sufficed before, is a benefactor to the tribe of office-seeking politicians. Whenever a new function or duty of any kind is created by law, a new office is instantly created to afford a new place for some new man who is to perform it. This implies, of course, new salaries, new dignities, new appointments, increased patronage to be used by the Executive and enjoyed by the noble army of place hunters.

In this way the Government offices of the country have been multiplied far beyond its necessities. The patronage of the Government has been enormously increased, until it has become an exhaustless source of power which is certain to be abused, and of expense which threatens to swamp the revenues of the nation and involve its finances in hopeless ruin. There are to-day, in every department of the Government, *three times* as many office-holders as are at all needed, and far more than can be usefully employed. One of the most feasible methods of reform and retrenchment would be to *consolidate* the offices of the Government,—to sweep away the thousands of sinecures that exist in every branch of the public service, and to require new duties to be done by officers already in place, instead of creating new officers to perform them.

Yet Senator EDMUNDS, Chairman of the Special Committee on Retrenchment in the Civil Service, introduces and makes himself the special champion of a bill to make this *illegal and impossible!* If there is a civil officer in New-York or Alaska who has nothing to do, and a law is passed creating some new duty, a new office must be created and a new officer appointed expressly for its performance. Existing abuses are not only perpetuated by such a measure, but new abuses are created, and, when established, *they* are also perpetuated by it. Reform becomes impossible,—it is forbidden by a positive and peremptory law.

Take the whole Indian department as an illustration. Scattered throughout the whole Indian country, at the various military posts, are military officers of the Government, who, in time of peace, have little to do; they must be there and must be paid. A law is passed, or a treaty made, for the distribution of presents among the Indians in their vicinity. What would be simpler, or more natural, more economical, or more effective, than to require these military officers to make the distribution? But this Senator EDMUNDS cannot permit. *New* officers must be created for that purpose. Indian agents, with large salaries and still larger opportunities for speculation and plunder, must be appointed to do that work; and the military officers must serve as *an escort* for them, while they are engaged in the business thus devolved upon them!

This is the system as it exists to-day; and a howl of execration is raised at the slightest attempt to disturb it. And to erect a permanent and substantial barrier against any *such* attempt at reform in any quarter, Senator EDMUNDS brings in a bill forbidding it by law! Can anything be more absurd in theory, or more ruinous in practice, than such legislation? Instead of forbidding one man from holding, or doing the duties of more than one office, as Mr. EDMUNDS proposes, it would be much more sensible to enact that two officers should never be appointed where one can do the duties required by law.

In whatever light it may be viewed, Mr. EDMUNDS' bill seems to us in open hostility to any system of retrenchment that looks to a diminution in the number of Government officers, or a consolidation of Government offices, as a means of relief and reform.

England and China—A Fresh Illustration of Western Policy.

The Chinese have narrowly escaped a third war with England; and we have just had the spectacle of a hostile demonstration at Nankin, at the very time their Embassy was negotiating a treaty in London. A fleet of gunboats sent up the river to enforce reparation for injuries and losses sustained by English missionaries in the late riots at Yang-Chou, has returned to Shanghae, having accomplished its object, at least in part. The Commodore and Consul succeeded by dint of threats, backed up by a formidable display of artillery, in extracting from the Viceroy a promise that he would punish the perpetrators of the outrage and make good the losses of the sufferers. But not satisfied with empty promises, they seized a steam gunboat belonging to the Chinese Government, placed an English officer on board, and carried it down the river, as a material guarantee for their fulfillment.

This occurrence deserves attention, as an illustration of British policy, and an exhibition of the actual state of foreign relations with the Chinese. Yang-Chou, where the difficulty originated, is one of the most celebrated cities of the central plain, and, with Europeans, particularly noted as the place over which the Venetian traveler, MARCO POLO, was appointed Prefect by the Mongolian Emperor, KUBLOI KHAN. It is situated on the banks of the Grand Canal, thirteen miles from the Yang-tse-kiang, and about forty from Nankin, the capital of the Viceroy. Sacked and burned by the Taiping rebels, a few years ago, such are the advantages of its location, and such is the recuperative energy of the Chinese character, that it is rapidly regaining its former prosperity, and miles of junks now throng the levees of this great centre of inland trade.

Had the Viceroy refused to accede to the demands of the English, as there was reason to fear he would, the next movement in the programme would have been to ascend the canal, bombard the city, set fire to the junks, and cut off the canal communication between the interior provinces. It was with a view to this, that the gunboat *Dove* took possession of the entrance to the canal, and held it while the other vessels were ascending the river.

A strategic position of great value at present, it would have served a few years ago to command the capital of the Empire, eight hundred miles distant; for at that time the population of Pekin was largely dependent on the supplies of grain shipped from the south by way of the Grand Canal. It is with reference to this that Sir JOHN DAVIS facetiously calls this great thoroughfare the "alimentary canal" of China. Of late years, however, since the interior has been disturbed by rebels, and since foreign steamers have held in check the pirates of the seaboard, the "tribute rice" has been sent forward by sea, under convoy of armed vessels, and the canal has lost something of its importance. Still, its junction with the Great River is a vital point, and TSENGKOFAN is too fully awake to the danger of having it held by a foreign force not to make ample satisfaction. This affair may therefore be considered as settled.

But there is still a cloud in the sky in another quarter. Her Majesty's ship *Rinaldo* was under orders to proceed to Formosa to demand redress for injuries inflicted on British missionaries and native Christians by the people of that island. Though the hospital of a medical Missionary had been destroyed and one of his assistants killed, the native authorities had not only taken no steps to arrest the offenders, but when urged to do so by the British Consuls, broke off communication and assumed a hostile attitude. Whether the guns of a frigate will stimulate their activity remains to be seen.

These proceedings of the English are not *en regle*. According to international usage, the British Minister, failing to obtain satisfaction from the authorities at Pekin, should have referred the case to his own Government, which, if no other mode of adjustment appeared feasible, might have made a formal declaration of war, or issued orders for reprisals. In such a country as China, this latter method of seeking redress by no means implies, as it does in Europe, the commencement of actual war.

But England has one mode of proceeding for the West and another for the East. On the plea of remoteness and the inconvenience of delay in communication, she formally delegated to her East India Company a semi-sovereignty, authorizing them to make peace or war with Indian States, without consulting the Home Government—a polite arrangement by which she saved herself the trouble of discussing perplexing questions, and opened the way to that career of conquest which has resulted in the establishment of her Eastern Empire. Is it on the same principle and with similar objects that she gives the same power to her Ministers in China and Japan, and sometimes allows it to be exercised even by a Consul?

Her first war with China, (1839–1842,) known as the "Opium War," was commenced by an "Order in Council," authorizing reprisals to be made for certain losses sustained by British subjects at Canton. But of late years no such formality has been thought necessary.

In 1856, Sir JOHN BOWRING handed over his dispute with YEH to Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR, who, not succeeding in inducing the Viceroy to come to a conference, blew up the gate of the city, and, backed by three hundred marines, marched into the palace. This act was the beginning of a three years' war.

In 1859 Sir F. BRUCE, who was on his way to Pekin with a copy of the ratified treaty, not succeeding in inducing the mandarins to admit his steamers into the Peiho, a privilege for which Lord ELGIN had forgotten to stipulate, handed the case over to Admiral HOPE, who broke through the *chevaux de frise*, and prolonged hostilities for another year.

Sir R. ALCOCK, who in this instance has invoked the aid of Admiral KEPPEL, signalized his administration in Japan by a similar *coup de main*, in opening the Strait of Shimonosaki; and at an earlier date, when Consul at Shanghae, he quickened the movements of the tardy Mandarins in redressing a grievance, by detaining the entire fleet of grain junks that were intended for the supply of the capital.

Irregular as these proceedings certainly were, they are defended by the two strong arguments of necessity and success. In those days the Imperial Government was not accessible, and these forcible measures were the sole means for obtaining satisfaction. Without them our relations with China could not have been established on their present basis. But is the policy of arbitrary force, to be employed at the option of a Minister or Consul, still to prevail? Are the interests of other nations in China to be jeopardized as often as an irascible Consul may happen to come in contact with an obstinate Taoutai? The safety of a commerce amounting in the aggregate to $200,000,000 per annum ought not to be exposed to such contingencies. The British authorities, and the French, too, for they are equally fond of appealing to force, ought to be held under obligation to pursue the course prescribed by the usage of civilized nations, before resorting to the *ultima ratio* in such cases. To employ force in the protection of life and property is a very different thing from using it to exact reparation. The former admits of no delay, but the latter is seldom so urgent as not to allow time for reference to the supreme national authority.

Men Without a Country.

The people of St. Thomas are certainly much to be pitied. Some time ago two nations undertook to metamorphose themselves from liege vassals of King CHRISTIAN into free and enlightened fellow-citizens of Uncle Sam. It would require an Ovid, at least, to depict the result. The metamorphosis was unluckily checked in mid-process, and it was a case of neither an egg nor a chicken; the hapless islanders ceased to be Danes without becoming Americans—neither fish, flesh nor good red herring.

The state of the case seems to be in brief that our Government made the overtures for St. Thomas to Denmark, who was at first coy, but on being pressed, and on having the price raised to $7,500,000 in gold, became quite as eager to sell as we to buy. If there be any mistake at all in the affair, it is that of having pushed matters too far before the will of Congress was ascertained—and how this fell out, can be very simply explained. On our side, the need of a port in the Gulf of Mexico as a coaling and naval station was unquestionable—nobody, we believe, has ever doubted *that*. The first question was that of selection; and, of all ports apparently attainable at the outset, (*i. e.*, nearly four years ago,) St. Thomas was universally regarded by good authorities as the best. Of course the preliminary investigations had to be secret, like most other State business. But as soon as the preliminaries had been settled, Mr. SEWARD at once made public the plan for the action of popular sentiment. This sentiment was found to be almost unanimously favorable—so far as it gained expression through the Press and the opinions of representative men. As for naval officers, they all warmly indorsed the project, which, indeed, had been strongly urged as a necessity by the Navy Department. Accordingly, Mr. SEWARD was perfectly justified in assuring the Danish Minister that there was little doubt of the ratification of a treaty of transfer.

On its side, Denmark grew anxious to sell as it became convinced that we really meant to buy. The price was good, the revenues from St. Thomas small, and the expense of governing so distant a colony, considerable. The Schleswig-Holstein war had just drained its purse, and there was trouble with Prussia ahead. In short, so desirable did it appear to get rid of the island, replenish by so much the treasury, sell St. Thomas before it freed itself, as distant islands have a way of doing, and accommodate powerful America, that the King of Denmark, trusting to the look of affairs, and running the risk which comes of dealing with a Republic, asked that a vote of the islanders on the question be taken forthwith. It *was* taken, was nearly unanimous in favor of bidding good-bye to Denmark, and the gratified King responded to that token of affection by one of the most touching of royal farewells which history records. This adieu was as final as it was pathetic; and, having thus washed his hands of the affair, King CHRISTIAN waited complacently for his seven and a half millions.

The reasons why he did not get them at once were various. First, the cry of "economy" grew stronger among our people; next, there was the Russian purchase, itself costly, and therewith the umbrage which the House took against the Senate's alleged trenching upon its prerogative, which threw a cloud over all similar schemes; then came the luckless tornado at St. Thomas, just in the wrong nick of time; and, finally, the Bay of Samana came into view as a possible naval station, to be bought or rented.

It is easy to see, therefore, why both the State Department and Denmark acted as they did, and why the affair still hangs undecided. The action of Congress can now hardly be anticipated. Admitting the ultimate necessity of a Gulf station, should St. Thomas still appear to Congress the cheapest and best, and should the necessity for having such a station appear immediate, the treaty would probably be consummated; otherwise its fate would be doubtful.

Meanwhile, the islanders themselves are men without a country. They have one leg in Denmark, and the other in the Union, and must be as uncomfortable politically as a man astride of a ridge-pole. They wait for Congress to pronounce "Under which King"—a decision which surely ought to be rendered this session, to put them out of their misery.

The Compromise Movement in Virginia.

The Virginians now in Washington to urge upon Congress the views adopted by the recent Richmond Conference, represent a movement which is at least entitled to respect. They are neither extravagant in their demands nor intemperate in their advocacy of compromise. They declare frankly their aversion to universal negro enfranchisement in the abstract, but as frankly accept the fact which events have forced upon them; asking only that it shall be accompanied by a removal of the proscription which the new Constitution imposes, and of the single disability attendant upon reconstruction. They would associate universal amnesty with universal suffrage as the basis of restoration for the State in whose name they profess to speak. It does not follow that this is the only shape in which the gentlemen who figure as leaders of the movement would be content to accept the impending change. They see that it is inevitable—that no opposition they or others can offer will avail to frustrate the reconstruction of Virginia. They declare what in their opinion is desirable, but they perform their task in a spirit so rational, and withal so just, that they may be expected to acquiesce in terms not quite so favorable, if, after full discussion, these alone shall be found feasible.

Reasonable as are the conclusions arrived at by the Richmond Committee, we apprehend that circumstances scarcely justify their unqualified adoption as the groundwork of Congressional action. The Reconstruction law must for many reasons be left to run its course. There can be no exceptional legislation in respect of Virginia without creating ground of discontent in Mississippi and Texas; while neither of the latter States is in a condition to seek the modifications sought in behalf of Virginia. The law which has already vindicated itself in seven States may be properly allowed to perform its work in the remaining three. For this reason, universal amnesty as a part of reconstruction seems impracticable. As a consequence of reconstruction, when they who have been its opponents exhibit an honest acceptance of the situation, it may be desirable. The Republican Party, indeed, is pledged to it so soon as it may be undertaken safely, and we have no doubt that in a brief period it will be realized. This will not occur, however, until after all the States shall have been restored.

But though the Virginia Committee will probably not make much headway on the subject of universal amnesty, we trust that their labors will have the effect of inducing Congress to employ its reserved authority over the Constitution proposed for the State. Without attempting to introduce any essential change of the law, Congress may and should require the proposed instrument to harmonize with the Federal enactment. This it at present fails to do. For the Reconstruction acts place in the hands of Congress final control over the whole question of disabilities, whereas the Virginia Constitution enacts proscription in a form which Congress could not possibly reach. Either, therefore, Congress must exercise its revisory power with special reference to the proscriptive features of the pending local Constitution, or it will find its own authority in the matter of disabilities nullified by local law.

Judge UNDERWOOD, we observe, anticipates this effect and seeks to counteract it by misrepresentation. He alleges that the proposed Constitution merely embodies the provisions of the Reconstruction acts in regard to disfranchisement; the truth being that, after the preliminary stage, these acts impose no disfranchisement, while the Virginia Constitution would virtually render it perpetual. The Underwoods who framed the Constitution had a purpose, no doubt; and the desire for supremacy which animated them in the Convention will as surely induce them to resist conciliatory counsels. They are more anxious to dominate in Virginia than to promote the harmony of its people. It is to be hoped that Congress will take a broader view of its duty, and while firmly adhering to the essentials of reconstruction as defined by its own acts, will cordially reciprocate the overtures of moderate men who now seek the gradual obliteration of causes of quarrel. Their approaches are unquestionably dictated by necessity, but the opportunity they afford is one which timely wisdom and generosity on the part of Congress may turn to profitable account. The time is favorable to moderation if not to magnanimity. The excitement engendered by political contests, and by the plans and promises of one party, has died out. There are still causes of anxiety in the condition of Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas, and, perhaps, Louisiana; but the general condition of the South is more hopeful, and the general disposition of its white population more reasonable, than at any time these ten years. What is true of Georgia and the Carolinas, is in a large degree true of Virginia; the people care for nothing half so much as for material progress and prosperity; they realize the imperative need of peace and harmony as conditions of advancement, and, in the main, are prepared to coöperate with the authorities in the administration of the law. It might not be difficult to trace the altered temper and purpose to their source; but the fact of improvement should be sufficient to lead Congress not only to avoid fresh causes of irritation, but also to remove those which remain as rapidly as it can be done without detriment to the work of permanent restoration. While, therefore, there may be good reasons for declining to concur in the precise proposition of the compromising Virginians, there are others quite as valid which should lead Congress to do what it consistently can in the direction they desire to travel. The steps to be ordered in the case of Virginia furnish an occasion by which the friends of a conciliatory policy should strive to profit.

The Eastern Question—The First Session of the Conference.

The Paris Conference has met, and has held a long deliberation, lasting, as we learn by the cable, from 4 o'clock in the afternoon to 11 o'clock at night. The representatives of both Turkey and Greece, we are told, manifested a conciliatory disposition, and confidence is expressed in the pacific issue of the negotiations. We hope these anticipations may prove well founded, and that while Greece is compelled to retract from her untenable position with regard to the Cretan insurrection, and comply with the plain dictates of international law, Turkey may be forced, by the moral pressure of the Great Powers, to remove the more outrageous grievances under which not only the Cretans, but the general body of Christians under Ottoman rule, have hitherto suffered. Until this is done, it will be useless for Turkey to appeal to the peoples of Europe, even though it be the interest of certain Governments to do all they can in her behalf. Even England, whose traditional policy has been to uphold the integrity of Turkey at all risks, cannot do so any longer unless the fair promises of the Sultan, with regard to the better government of his Christian subjects, are carried out. No Government in England, Tory or Liberal, could go before the country with a cry of war on the Eastern question, as in 1854, unless the internal policy of Turkey be materially modified. The Sultan, there is every reason to believe, has adopted of late more enlightened views on the subject of religious toleration and equitable government than any of his predecessors on the throne ever entertained, but he has always been hindered, and still will be, in giving effect to them, by the obstinate bigotry and fanaticism of his Ministers, and by the selfish interest which nearly all the great officials of the Empire have in keeping up the present system of tyrannical extortion in all the departments of the administration.

It is quite possible that the Ottoman Government may give assurances during the Conference, that will enable the two Western Powers to hold out promises of support with some prospect of enlisting popular opinion on the same side. The day has gone by when the Governments of nations like France and England can even threaten war unless sure of a cause that will arouse popular enthusiasm.

On the other hand, Russia being notoriously unprepared for war, and probably not desirous of it in any case, Greece is scarcely likely to persist in any step which may bring down upon her the far superior strength of Turkey. And yet, if Russia declines to intefere, Greece would assuredly have to bear the brunt of a war with Turkey by herself, and the Government at Athens must surely feel the risk of utter ruin to the kingdom which they would incur by precipitating a war under the circumstances. As a rule Conferences are sources of danger, rather than agencies for peace, but in the present case, where the interests of both the Powers primarily concerned are so strongly on the side of peace, we must hope that the reassuring anticipations with regard to the opening session of the Conference may be fully borne out by its termination.

MINOR TOPICS.

The deep public interest in the case of the murder of Mr. ROGERS has a number of new developments to work upon. Whether the individual who surrendered himself to the Police on Saturday night be the culprit, is not yet established; and whether the actual murderer be ever convicted of the crime depends a great deal upon the course of the man who was his accomplice. The mere fact that the name of the individual who gave himself up answers to the superscription on the letter found in the murderer's pocket, is, of course, not conclusive; for he is the second individual of the same name who has been in the hands of the Police. Neither is the fact that he is the person on whom the suspicion of the Police was fastened, and of whom they have been in search for the past week, definite evidence. There are many items of presumptive evidence and circumstantial evidence against him which have been mentioned by the reporters and the Police,—such as to his movements during the past ten days,—the new coat and hat he wore, and which are supposed to have taken the place of those he left behind him,—his previous criminal character,—his contradictory accounts of the envelope addressed to him, and so forth. But the Police and the detectives must not yet relax their vigilant efforts;—they must be on the alert till the case is cleared up and the criminal brought to conviction.

Sheriff O'BRIEN gives rather a curious reason for interfering with the business of the Committee of Congress now in session here to investigate election frauds. He took away some of the witnesses who had been summoned to give testimony, which he alleges would have implicated him and was false. He says that "a constitutional officer has a right to arrest persons when he knows they are *about to commit* perjury." The Sheriff, we suspect, knows a good deal more about Ward politics than law, or his official rights.

The Cable brings in this paragraph:

> HAMBURG, Jan. 9.—New-York friends of passengers on board the steamer *Borussia*, heretofore reported off Portland, England, with a broken shaft, *and who are anxiously inquiring on the subject by Cable*, are informed that all were safely landed on the 29th ult.

This is neither full nor explicit as to the experience of the *Borussia*, though it is doubtless a comforting assurance to the "friends" of the steamer's passengers. But we venture to suggest to the Company whether it would not be better, under all the circumstances, to withdraw that vessel from the line altogether. On her last voyage to this port, when only six days out, she sprung aleak, the fires were at once put out, and the engines disabled, and she was *twenty-seven* days in reaching New-York, having put in at Halifax on her way for the purpose of making absolutely necessary repairs. The crew and a large number of other persons were kept at work pumping, and twenty of the passengers died,—the whole being subjected to a good deal of suffering,—before her arrival. In some way or other all detailed mention of these circumstances was kept out of the newspapers, and after staying here her usual time, the *Borussia* started on her return voyage, and, as is announced in the dispatch above quoted, arrived and landed her passengers "safely." We are quite sure the public at large would be glad to learn that she was no longer engaged in a service where she is liable to accidents so well calculated to excite anxiety on the part of the "friends" of those who trust themselves to her.

We are in favor of the ocean cable from San Francisco to Hong Kong. And we are in favor of half a dozen more railroads across the continent. And we are in favor of the establishment of steamship lines to run to all the principal ports of the globe. And we are in favor of every scheme of internal improvement and commercial extension that has been proposed. But at the same time we are opposed to the *Government* undertaking to pay for, or become responsible for, any of these little jobs at the present time. We know that they would only cost a few hundreds of millions of dollars, or, perhaps, a couple of thousand millions; and we are willing to admit that even if they cost more, they would be cheap at any price. But, then, the fact is that just at present it is impossible for us to spare a few hundred millions. In fact, to tell the whole truth, we havn't a dollar to give away or to lend at this time, and can't really afford to go in debt another dime until we are able to pay what we now owe. So we must postpone for a while longer the accomplishment of our desires about all these schemes.

The secret history of the removal of M. DE MOUSTIER from the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Government, will be found in our Continental Summary to-day.

The leading illustration in the last number of *Punch* is entitled "Under the Mistletoe," and represents old John Bull and Miss Columbia with clasped hands in the act of kissing each other under the mistletoe bow which the good-natured REVERDY JOHNSON is holding over their heads. It's all very nice,—especially for old John Bull.

Wall-street was almost completely restored to confidence and good feeling, on the afternoon of Saturday, by the highly favorable exhibit of the City banks, which showed a gain of $7,500,000 of deposits, nearly $6,750,000 of specie and $2,250,000 of legal-tender notes, with a reduction of nearly $300,000 in the loan averages, as compared with the footing of the preceding weekly return. Money closed quite easy for all prominent borrowers, at the legal rate of seven per cent.

In the latest of the kerosene murders in this City—that of the killing of a girl, on Saturday, "by accident,"—the Coroner's jury yesterday rendered a verdict of "culpable conduct" on the part of those who manufactured and sold the kerosene. In all the numerous and ever-recurring kerosene accidents, the same verdict might be given. It would be well for Coroner's juries always to give it, and in course of time the law on the subject might be enforced.

It is a frequent thing now for the English to get their most important news from China by way of America and through the telegraph from New-York. Recently, they have in this way been getting the latest news of the movements of their own fleets in Chinese waters. The London papers of the 23d December contain news of the same date from this City, which had come from Hong Kong *via* San Francisco, to the effect that "the British fleet had arrived before Nankin, and had demanded and received reparation for the insults to the missionaries at Yang-Chow." Accompanying this were other items of news about the progress of the Ling rebellion and the proclamations that had been issued by the Chinese Government. In the course of time the English will get goods from China in the same way that they now get news.

We published not long ago, in the columns of the TIMES, a communication from a resident of Staten Island, complaining that the North Shore line of ferry-boats were badly managed, and that owing to the gross carelessness of those in charge of the worn-out steamers, the lives of passengers had been greatly imperiled on several occasions. Added to these grievances were others, very annoying. The irregularity of running time, and the delay in accomplishing the trips to and from the City, for instance, indeed, matters were said to be about as bad as they could possibly be. The rapidly increasing population of the island demands more abundant ferry accommodation, and that forthwith. The people who are compelled to pass daily over this route should have at least six good boats,—swift and safe,—running every half hour, and the fare should not be more than five cents. Shall we have a new company, who will regard the interests of their patrons?

Those interested in what seems to be the rather exciting question of *fish-culture* will be gratified by the publication of a series of papers in the *Spirit of the Times*, by that well-known amateur, GENIO C. SCOTT. They are entitled, "How to Improve the Fisheries," and the first paper appears in the current issue of the *Spirit*. It contains a great deal of information, especially about the culture of salmon, and indicates the means by which our rivers may be restocked with that superb fish. Mr. SCOTT has given much attention to this subject, and we would copy his article if our columns were not filled by the news of the day. He is the advocate of a system for improving both salt and fresh-water fisheries. He holds that old fishermen should be made officers and wardens of salt-water fisheries, while private competition will do all that is necessary for improving the fresh-water fisheries, if the pollutions of the rivers can be cleared by suitable laws, effectively executed. There are now in this State over twenty trout and salmon breeding establishments, and they drive a thriving trade, increasing trout by millions annually in the waters of this State alone. How to manage the salt-water fisheries is a question vastly more important than that of the fresh-water fisheries, which do not amount to a tithe of the value of the other, in a commercial point of view. These are interesting questions at this time, when fish-culturists are discussing the subject, preparatory to making application for Legislative appropriations to assist them in carrying out their schemes.

In order to put a stop to the "foolish and criminal habit" of shooting people on very slight provocation, which prevails somewhat extensively at the South, it is proposed that the newspapers refuse to publish reports of such encounters. Wouldn't it be still better to *punish* the shooting parties, according to law once in a while,—say by hanging them? People may do "foolish" things now and then for the sake of newspaper notoriety; but scarcely if they ran the risk of the gallows for it. The idea of incurring risks, however, by committing crime, it seems, is rapidly becoming obsolete.

The London *Telegraph* argues that the Police require something like military rule, especially as regards their hours of attendance, discipline, tact in the management of subordinates, and other points. An officer specially charged with the duty of securing these objects might be a most useful adjutant to the London Commissioner of Police; and some military man might easily be found who would discharge with fidelity, intelligence and zeal the subordinate duties of chief of the staff.

WASHINGTON POLITICS.

Progress of Legislation—Prospect of the Tariff—Effect of Mr. Wells' Report—Anticipated Onslaught by the Tariff Advocates—Cabinet Talk—Sanguine Expectations of Candidates—Mr. Morton's Letter.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 9, 1869.

The sum total of the week's session is the passage by the House of the two least important appropriation bills—the Pensions and the West Point Military Academy. The Consular and Diplomatic will be finished on Monday and the Naval will follow. These are all yet reported, leaving six more to come. They can scarcely be all finished in the House before the middle of February, and their final passage through both Houses will scarcely be possible before the very last days of the session. Being privileged in their character, they can be called up at any time, and thus take precedence of all other business. A skillful manager can impede any other important measure, such as the Tariff bill, for instance, to such an extent as to render its passage almost impossible. It will be interesting, therefore, to watch the progress of the Tariff bill. It is the opinion of many here, even its best friends, that it will have a difficult journey through the two Houses. But its friends will make a very vigorous effort for its success. The advocates of extreme protection are greatly discomfited by the damage to their interests effected by the facts so ably stated and practically illustrated in Commissioner WELLS' report. They have set themselves at work to gather facts of a counter purport, and they admit that they will be defeated if his statements are not broken down. So you may expect to see a vigorous onslaught on Mr. WELLS the moment the tariff is again reached. It will be a warm fight if it once begins. I learn that the Commissioner has in reserve a large supply of facts of a still more damaging character to these monopolies that wish to lay the whole country under tribute—such, for instance, as the dividends of many of the leading manufacturing companies, made under oath to the United States assessors. The simple truth is, the Commissioner has planted himself in the strongest position in exhausting the subject by a profound, practical and impartial investigation, biased by no other interest than the public good; hence he knows what he is talking about, wherein he has the advantage of many who urge an enlargement of the present enlarged boundaries of protection. The response to Mr. WELLS' report from all quarters, is extremely flattering to him. From no quarter is the approval stronger than from those manufacturers who suffer by the absurd incongruities of the tariff, so pointedly indicated in the report. The iron and coal interests of Pennsylvania are indignant, of course, and their representatives will make an attempt to overturn the arguments of the report. If they succeed, they will furnish a valuable contribution to the literature of political economy.

It is the universal remark that no one can remember a similar time in the history of incoming Administrations, when the commencement of its official functions was so near, and yet so little known concerning the *personnel* of the new Government. Gen. GRANT is proving to be "a remarkable receptacle of information," said a prominent officer the other day; "he drinks it all in, but vouchsafes never a word in reply to indicate the decision of his mind." "Yet," continued the same person, who has had much conversation with Gen. GRANT, "I have no doubt but that he has his decision generally made up, and the men for the Cabinet fixed upon, subject to such changes as new information and maturer consideration may suggest." The source of this utterance is such as to give it much weight, but as I cannot reveal it, your readers will have to take my word for it. Gen. GRANT does not discuss names for the Cabinet with his callers. With those who have a right to talk on the subject he discusses principles and ideas which should govern the selection of the men. He has said, I believe, that in selecting a Cabinet he would be governed by the same consideration which governed him in selecting his staff and his Generals, to wit: Their entire fitness for the work they had to perform. A very plain and simple proposition, truly; but one which, if acted upon, will work a great reform in the Government. While Gen. GRANT is thus making up his own conclusion, it is both interesting and amusing to watch the outside indications. I have in my mind at least half a dozen gentlemen who think their chances of "being struck by lightning"—which is the favorite illustration here of the chances for the Cabinet—are excellent; and I know of one or two who take great delight in telling their most confidential friends that they *feel* perfectly certain that they are fixed upon by the "coming man." It has been suggested, in view of the frequent premature publications by the Press of important matters, that if the Cabinet announcement gets out before its time, it will be easy to fix the responsibility—Gen. GRANT being the only person who knows anything about it.

Senator MORTON did not, as the *Tribune* charges, give his reply first to the public through the columns of a Democratic paper. The letter was furnished to the correspondents of all the New-York papers, and of the Associated Press, at the same time. As it was not news, most of the correspondents sent it by mail. The correspondent of the Democratic paper in question, not knowing the difference between an argument and a fact, subjected his paper to the unnecessary expense and the letter to a mutilated publication, by telegraphing it. That is how it happened. CYMON.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Letter from Hon. Thomas Ewing to the Senate Committee on the Finances—Elaborate Discussion of the Question and Important Suggestions.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 10.

The following letter has been written by THOMAS EWING, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, to the Committee on Finance of the United States Senate:

GENTLEMEN: Understanding that you have the subjects of finance, the national debt and the currency now under consideration in your honorable body, I take the liberty of presenting you some views which, though they by no means attempt to compass these most intricate questions, yet, as they are founded on some reading and much careful consideration, may be found useful as suggestions in the progress of your investigation.

It has been, in my opinion, from the first exceedingly desirable to separate all questions of national debt and currency and finance from general politics, as there is great danger, when these become party questions that heated controversy, which is always more or less unreasoning and unjust, should lead the party dominant for the time into acts subversive of the public faith, or injurious to the public welfare. Unfortunately, however, they have to some extent become an element of party strife, and there is danger that in the vicissitude of events injustice may be done by one party to the people—the taxpayers—who are the debtor class, and as a consequent reaction, at some future day, perhaps not far distant, to the creditor. If the creditor be adjudged now more than he is equitably and fairly entitled to, that very fact is likely to produce a change of popular feeling, and with it of political power, which will give less. My hope and desire is, that all open questions now ripe for settlement may be settled fairly and justly, by the present Congress, even as they would be settled in a court of equity between man and man, with this saving only; whatever is distinctly written down in the bond of the United States, is a contract which must be strictly complied with, although, as between individuals, it might be considered as tainted with exorbitant usury, for it is not meet that a sovereign should set up that defence to mitigate the hardship of his own contracts. In the case of the five-twenty bonds of 1862, which are now payable—and this is the proper time to consider these and adjust them—we contracted to pay, and have thus far paid, six dollars a year in gold on a sum which, when loaned to us, was equivalent in value to less than eighty dollars in gold; that is to say, we have for seven years paid on the five-twenties of 1862, and are still paying, seven and a half per cent. interest on the gold actually invested by the creditor, and actually received by the United States. This loan, now payable, amounts in the aggregate to the sum of $500,000,000. If we offer now to pay the creditor interest at the rate of six per cent. on these bonds up to the first day of May, 1869, and to then pay him in the funds which we received of him, and undertook to pay him, or in some other security which he will prefer, we do him ample justice; but if we give him an advantage beyond this, we are generous to him, but unjust to the people who are the debtor.

We are not bound in faith or morals to make the fund which we pay to the creditor for his principal—be it what it may, gold or legal-tender notes—worth more at the time of payment than it was worth when it was borrowed. This appears to me strictly just—the view which a righteous arbitrator or judge would take of the subject if submitted to him for decision; and it were better for the creditor than an exuberant generosity which would promise him more than he is entitled to, when the debtor is but just able to comply with his actual contract, fairly interpreted. Looked at in this point of view names are nothing. If you borrow a piece of coin called a dollar, having in it 100 cents' worth of pure metal, and by virtue of your sovereign power so debase your coin that the dollar contains but seventy-five cents' worth, it is repudiation or its equivalent act of injustice. If you, in behalf of the nation, borrow coin having in it but seventy-five cents' worth of pure metal and call it a dollar, and afterward improve your coin and put in it one hundred cents' worth of pure metal to make the dollar, and pay this improved dollar to discharge the loan of the baser coin, it is generosity to the lender and injustice to the nation—it is taking from the tax-payer without reason and giving to the capitalist without consideration. The same is the case whether the fund loaned and borrowed be adulterated coin or depreciated currency.

Having found the true measure of justice, you may safely do it without fear of being chargeable with undue partiality to the paying over the receiving class. They are all alike your constituents. You are the representatives and may safely make yourselves the impartial representatives of all. A distinction may be suggested as to the foreign creditor, but if you do justice to the domestic you do justice also to the foreign creditor, and, personally, your two bodies have much more than their due proportion of creditors, as compared with the outside masses of the community, who are producers and tax-payers, so that your members, as a body, are personally interested on the side of the bondholders rather than the taxpayers, and when it comes to the question of the sudden or hasty resumption of specie payment you may meet it with a conclusive, an overwhelming argument, in proof of your disinterestedness. You have not only a larger proportion of creditors than debtors in your two bodies, but your salaries will be to each worth $1,700 a year more in gold than it is now worth, while paid in legal-tender currency.

It is clear that as individuals and as a party you are safe in doing simple justice. The question, then, at once arises—what can you do, and what ought you to do at once to lighten the enormous burdens resting on the productive industry—the labor—of the country?

We are now paying an excessive interest, such as no nation worthy of credit ever yet paid for a long period of time—such as no nation can long continue to pay, and enjoy credit at home and abroad; and we must continue to pay it until our bonds be paid or funded on reasonable terms. There is some talk of borrowing to pay our debt! We cannot borrow with this enormous load of annual interest upon us, except on terms of like extravagance. We may, perhaps, buy our six per cent. five-twenties with bonds at a fraction less interest, having a longer term to run, and with principal and interest expressly payable in gold, but this would not much relieve our burdens, or at all relieve the doubt which hangs over our ability, and which depresses our securities in foreign markets.

It is thought by many advisable to hasten by legislative action the resumption of specie payments—that is to say, the restoration of specie currency, and making gold and silver the only legal tender in payment of debts. Those who propose this have not, it seems to me, well considered it. A general provision of the kind would be productive of much hardship and injustice to the debtor class of our community—the class made up of our active young business men, merchants, manufacturers, shippers, in short the producing class—those who combine their own personal energies with borrowed capital, and thus build up gradually an independence for themselves while they give prosperity to the country. Now, if we resume specie payments at once, and make gold and silver the only legal tender, we ruin this whole class of business men at once and drive them to bankruptcy. If their debts now amount to $6,000,000,000, repeal the Legal-tender act, or otherwise force an immediate resumption of specie currency, you add by a stroke of the pen $2,000,000,000 to their debts; and the mischief does not end here—you disturb the business relations of the country, close manufactories, deprive laborers of employment for a time, until the business of the country can shift hands and be readjusted and rearranged. If you pass an act postponing resumption for two years, and then making it absolute, you produce the same result in a very slightly mitigated degree. Make the greenbacks payable in gold in two years, and they will be at once bought up and hoarded by capitalists. To all who understand their value they would be worth at once as much as gold, less two years' discount upon them—not quite twelve per cent. The debtor class then instantly suffer a loss of about twenty-two per cent. on $6,000,000,000 of indebtedness—a loss of $1,420,000,000 taken from the debtor and given to the creditor class, for which it will be difficult to find a reason other than the true kingly *sic volo*. The same act, when it should produce its full effect, would make our national debt, now equivalent to $1,850,000,000 in gold, rise at once in value to $2,500,000,000; making an increased gold indebtment of $650,000,000; and it would at once involve the payment of interest on amount of additional debt nearly equal to our present greenback currency, adding nearly $18,000,000 to our annual interest. This looks like sinking the ship, and I am afraid of it. It is certainly better to let the law of trade regulate the currency than to hasten measures fraught with such consequences; and yet for a time

"Rather bear the ills we have
Than fly to others—"

of which we know quite too much to meet, if we can avoid them.

The evil must be very great that will justify so harsh a remedy. It would operate most severely on men below middle age, the relics of our hard-fought battles. The energy of our people would rise in time above it, but it would, as its first effect, bring ruin into many humble but industrious and happy families. Business would begin to revive when the broken and ruined men, driven to bankruptcy by the stern pressure of your legislation, should be replaced by another generation of business men, and not till then. The object of this proposed, most dangerous, measure is to remove the evils of a depreciated currency. The end is good, but not worth the sacrifice it must involve. It would enrich the capitalist—generally a non-producer, one who has inherited, or acquired by his thrift and sagacity, wealth already created to his hand; a worthy and meritorious class of citizens, but not a class which should be singled out from all other classes and made the objects of especial favor. The burden of the war, which almost crushed the nation, has not borne heavily on them. They loaned the United States a very large amount of money, each hundred dollars of which ranged in value from a little less than forty to about eighty dollars, at six dollars a year interest, in gold, for every nominal one hundred—making the aggregate interest on the whole debt when reduced to average value of about twelve per cent. This debt, if we compound the interest, which is the legitimate mode of estimating it, when paid punctually, (for the interest may be at once reinvested and made to produce interest,) doubles every six years. Thus the purchaser of five-twenties who purchased when currency was worth fifty cents on the dollar, will, when they become due, at the end of twenty years, have received something more than four times the amount of his original investment in interest, and twice its amount in principal—six times the amount of his investment in twenty years. Thus long, I understand, it is proposed in your Committee to let the present bonds run, and in the meantime resume specie payment; that the question of specie payments may be put out of the way as a disturbing element before you proceed to fund the debt. Do this, and there will be no longer a middle course between repudiation and a condition of usury at which just men will revolt. You put the nation at once in the power of the creditor; you can no longer hope to fund at a less rate than six per cent. in gold our present bonds that cost fifty cents in gold for every nominal dollar; so that in ninety-six years the people will pay on every million of actual dollars borrowed, $16,384,000,000, and on our whole debt nearly one thousand times that sum—an array of numbers which, like the figures representing stellar spaces, makes the head swim. The mind cannot compass it; but, being translated into plain, intelligible English, it signifies national bankruptcy and ruin. The result of this large accumulation of interest in long periods of time has given rise to frequent outbreaks of popular feeling against usurers and those suspected of favoring them, and nations have enacted laws, and Courts have been astute to construe law so as to guard against it. The Year of Jubilee in Israel was instituted to guard against this tendency to accumulation, and the Jews, for their habit of growing rich on the profits of capital invested and reinvested, were for centuries persecuted and plundered by every people in Europe. This, of course, was the wild impulse of a barbarous age; but the other extreme ought to be avoided, and while the capitalist is protected in all his rights, he is evidently, in the corrected opinion of mankind, not entitled to special legislative favor. Give him simple justice and he will take care of himself and steer his way safely through all financial vicissitudes; and this is all that an intelligent public will allow you to give him. In Europe, though the accumulation of interest is comparatively slow, families and firms who pursue it sagaciously and persistently for a generation or two become autocrats; they decide questions of peace and war, and in effect rule the world. Hence, in the rapid accumulation of interest—especially if the specie proposition prevails—it will take but a few brief years to make the money-power supreme and place our free Republic under the control of a monied aristocracy—Presidents and Senates will be in their hands but as toys.

The debtor class—those who create the capital which must pay the debts, public and private, are, as I have already said, the laboring men, and the farmers and manufacturers, their immediate employers. Many of these are the soldiers who fought our battles, who have returned to their homes broken in health, broken in fortune, rich only in military glory, and who will not be willing to have imposed on them a heavy additional burden of taxation by way of a gratuitous compliment to the wealthy bondholder who staid at home and lent money at an enormous interest.

It is proposed to encounter all these evils—bring bankruptcy and ruin on a large and meritorious class of our citizens, who occupy the post of danger like a forlorn hope in battle, in order to escape from the present evil of a depreciated currency. I have already expressed the opinion that the object to be gained—though a worthy object—is not worth the sacrifice. Let us look at it more closely and test its value more accurately.

A depreciated currency—one below the standard of the civilized world—is an evil, but by no means so great as has been assumed without proof—loosely thought and as loosely represented. A careful analysis will show that the most of its alleged mischiefs carry with them their own compensatory remedies. Without discussing the question fully a few of these I will consider:

First, as between the United States and foreign nations. The lower standard of our currency has, I think, no positive effect. As to our exports, a pound of cotton or a bushel of wheat brings just as much coin or goods in England as it would bring if gold were our home currency, and such foreign goods, when imported, at once assume the value in currency due to the article exported or exchanged, with the addition of freight, commissions and duty, also changed from gold to currency, and though our wealthy men who travel in Europe must pay large exchange for gold, yet if they are bondholders and exchange our five-twenties for coin they get, at present rates of exchange, about seventy-five cents on the dollar—just what our currency is worth at home in gold, with a small excess for accruing interest, being considerably more than they paid in gold when they purchased. So that in our trade and intercourse with foreign nations nobody suffers greatly by the present condition of our currency.

And how is it at home, in the ordinary transactions between man and man? I can hardly think of any branch of business or any occupation which has not pretty well adjusted itself to the existing standard. The importing merchant sells higher; the retail merchant and the manufacturer, and the farmer all sell higher, and the laborer receives higher wages—all in pretty fair proportion to the changed value of the currency. An immediate resumption of specie payment would unsettle the present relations of the various branches of business to each other, and give the far-seeing and sagacious speculator a most decided advantage over the ordinary, industrious million. It would not embarrass the creditor—the capitalist—he knows how to adapt his business to every revulsion, monetary or commercial. He never makes a mistake, but if you make one, he well knows how to turn it promptly to his advantage. Immediate resumption would, as I have shown above, increase the debts of the debtor class about $2,000,000,000, and add that much effective capital to the creditor class, provided the debtors remain able to pay. It would also, if our solvency under such inconsiderate legislation be relied on, make our debt at once about $650,000,000 larger than it now is. If 1,600,000,000 bushels of wheat will now pay the debt, resume specie payment at once and make gold the only legal tender, wheat must fall as the currency rises in value, and it will take 2,200,000,000 bushels to pay it, making a sacrifice of 600,000,000 bushels of our great staple at once, and, as far as I can perceive, to no good purpose. It would not improve our national credit. A debtor who owes as much as he can pay, by strictly limiting his liabilities and husbanding his resources, will have better credit if he calculate closely and cavil for a single hair than by heaping Ossa on Pelion in his unbounded liberality. *Shylock*, niggard as he was, had doubtless better credit on the Rialto than *Bassanio*, with all his chivalrous generosity.

The principal objection to a national legal-tender paper currency is its tendency to fluctuation; but this is much less than is generally supposed. The British consols, which are the national currency in nearly all large transactions, fluctuate but little. Our ten-forties, which in some degree assume their place here, are very stable in value, as also are our greenbacks, when undisturbed by Treasury operations in gold. Still all fluctuate in value, and so, indeed, does gold, compared with everything that supplies the wants of civilized man. I am not quite sure that a paper currency, resting on a solvent nation's faith, will fluctuate more or be more sensitive to commercial vicissitudes than gold. Improvident legislation would doubtless make it so, as it is much more fully in the power and under the control of the Government.

It is not the depreciated currency but the heavy annual interest on the debt that presses with such enormous weight on the productive industry of the country. We, the people, want to reduce this burden of interest and bring it within a manageable compass. This can be done only by funding that portion of the debt which is payable, and as it shall become payable at a reasonable rate of interest, and it is now in your power to take an important and decisive step in that direction. There is $500,000,000 of the five-twenties of 1862 now payable, at the pleasure of the Government, in legal-tender currency, or whatever else the creditor and the Government may, by mutual agreement, prefer to legal tenders—say bonds redeemable in forty years, bearing an interest of four per cent—perhaps three and a half were better.

But here we are met with what may be called the previous question. The currency is depreciated, let us say some; make that equivalent to gold, and then, this disturbing element being removed, proceed to fund. This, I take it, is the bondholder's proposition, for it would place the nation in his power and enable him to dictate terms. In behalf of the people, and in furtherance of justice, I submit that the funding of the debt and the reduction of interest which is most immediately pressing, should be first disposed of—removed out of the way as "a disturbing element," and afterward that the resumption of specie payments be considered, or that the question be left where it belongs, to be settled by the law of trade. Whenever our currency under the operation of that law becomes equivalent to gold, the question is settled.

The act of Feb. 25, 1862, which provides for the issue of the $500,000,000 of Five-twenties, provides expressly that Treasury notes, which it also authorizes, "shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, internal duties, excises, debts and demands of every kind due to the United States except duties on imports, and of all claims and demands of every kind whatsoever against the United States, except interest upon bonds and notes, which shall be paid in coin; and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest as aforesaid."

This law is the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow the money. Having defined his powers in this, it gives him instructions as to the management of the finances; but these instructions having nothing to do with the loan or the contract with the creditor, or more than the economical resolution of the ordinary debtor has to do with his contract with his creditor. The creditor in either case has much interest in the general good financial management of his debtor, but a departure by the debtor from his expressed purposes is no breach of the contract unless it be distinctly inserted and expressed as a pledge. In this case the United States borrows its own legal-tender notes, and stipulates that the interest on the bonds which it exchanges for them shall be paid in gold; but the creditor is at the same time told, and it is made part of the contract, that when the principal becomes payable at the end of five years he must receive in payment legal-tender notes—precisely the character of funds which he lent, unless by a new arrangement the creditor may give him something which he prefers—and there is no pledge contained in the law or in the contract, unless raised by forced implication, that the United States will not provide, in due time, in the way deemed most expedient, legal-tender notes to make the payment.

What is said of promises made by the Secretary of the Treasury and his agents, that the bonds would be redeemed in specie, is so far absurd that no respectable lawyer would venture to urge it in a court of justice. The act of Congress, which was the Secretary's power of attorney, was in the hands of the whole reading public, especially of the capitalist and his counsel, who could not fail to know that the Secretary had no power to pledge the government by parole, or in any manner not written down in the law. He doubtless entertained and expressed a strong opinion that specie payments would be resumed before the bonds became payable, but the nation is certainly under no obligation now to bankrupt itself, and add its whole wealth for ages to the already enormous profits of the capitalists, in order to make good the prediction.

This settles the question as to the right of the United States to pay these bonds in legal-tender notes, if nothing more acceptable to the debtor and creditor can be agreed on. I would then propose that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to prepare and hold for delivery $1,000,000,000 in bonds, payable at the option of the United States at any time after the expiration of forty years, bearing an annual interest of four per cent., payable semi-annually, both principal and interest in gold—continue by law the payment of gold for the customs duties and pledge their proceeds for the payment of interest on the bonds until they be paid and retired—and by a present act appropriate the proceeds of those duties to the payment of such interest during the continuance of the bonds, and authorize and require the Secretary of the Treasury, without any further act of appropriation, to pay such interest, as it shall accrue—and exempt the bonds from taxation by the United States and Territories, and all municipal corporations in any State or Territory or district within the United States.

I would make the pledge of the Customs appropriation absolute and enduring, so that no further legislation would be necessary to pay the interest on the bonds until the time when they should be finally paid and retired—so that there could be no negligent repudiation by failure of one House to pass, or of the President to sign, an appropriation bill, and no active repudiation, unless the President and both Houses of Congress should concur in making themselves parties to the national dishonor—a degradation which we may safely pronounce impossible. The semi-annual payment of the interest would thus be made absolutely certain, until the principal should be paid; and the more remote that day the more valuable would be the bonds. They would be the best money securities in the markets of the world—safer and exposed to fewer risks than the British consols, and better by their one per cent. excess of interest.

And I would direct the Secretary of the Treasury to retain or issue the requisite amount of legal-tender notes, give notice that he is ready to redeem the whole issue of 1862 at the Treasury on the 1st of May, 1869, in legal-tender notes or in four per cent. forty-year bonds, secured as above, at the option of the creditor, and to exchange at some convenient point in Europe the forty-year bonds for the five-twenties, whether the latter be payable or not, making allowance for the excess of interest on the five-twenties where they are not yet payable, and leave the bonds which become payable at a future day and which are not thus exchanged to be authoritatively dealt with by a future Congress.

Avoid the absurdity of a sinking fund—the wild unreasoned scheme of an ingenious visionary, which always has resulted and always will result in nothing. If there be at any time a surplus in the Treasury, after paying interest on the debt and meeting the wants of Government it can be made to sink the debt by the purchase of just so much in bonds as the spare fund will buy; and the interest thus saved is quite as available as the interest that would be made by loaning it out as a sinking fund, and generally it would be in better hands. I would make the loan long, for it will add greatly to the value of the bonds, making them desirable as permanent investments, and if at any time in the spring-tide of our prosperity we wish to pay any part of the principal, we can, as already suggested, go into the market and purchase. But that state of things will not arise. The present generation has enough of burden to keep down the interest, and leave it to our children and grandchildren, who will be much richer than we, to pay the principal.

In the arrangement proposed, a law hastening the resumption of specie payment would be "a disturbing element." It would probably render success impossible by at once raising the market value of five-twenties above the value of the bonds we would offer in exchange for them, and we would not command the means, in gold, to retire them without borrowing at a heavy sacrifice. I would let the law of trade regulate this for the present, as it is much more likely to be well considered and well adapted to the condition of the country than a law of Congress. In the natural course of things it will gradually reduce the difference between currency and gold, so that specie payment will resume itself without a violent revulsion.

You cannot make our legal-tender notes equivalent to gold by merely enacting that they shall be so, or that gold shall be given in exchange for them. You must provide the gold with which to redeem them. This you cannot do at present at less than six per cent. on long bonds, so low is our credit, owing to our unsettled financial condition.

It is vainly supposed that if you pass a law for the immediate payment in gold of our legal-tender notes, the commercial world will at once consider them as good as gold, and that they will continue to circulate, without being offered for redemption. It certainly were not safe to rest on this assumption, as it is possible that the holders of notes may not have full confidence in the continuing ability of the Treasury, and that large holders will hasten to present their notes, each anxious lest the stock of gold be exhausted before his notes reach the Treasury. If such should prove to be the case, and I think it will, express trains will bring them very rapidly. No one ought to be surprised if an hundred millions be presented in the first three days after the bill becomes a law. In 1816 Great Britain, through her Bank of England, after twenty-five years' suspension, being flush in gold, tried the experiment, in the like vain hope and with more favorable prospects; but the run for gold was so sudden and so heavy that Parliament had to interfere hastily, and, to save the credit of the bank, forbid it to redeem its notes. On this occasion Mr. PEEL, who had advocated the resumption, had the manliness to acknowledge his error and bring in the bill which forbade the bank to make payment and which held it suspended for the next six years, until the law of trade, more potent than a law of Parliament or of Congress, interposed and commanded resumption.

If you adopt this mode of adjustment, there is no danger whatsoever of an excessive increase of the currency. You will not have to pay in currency the half of $50,000,000, for the simple reason that your four per cent. bonds will be worth more than currency, and will be taken in preference by a sagacious public; and the creditor portion of the public is always sagacious. They will know, too, that the issue of a large amount of currency will tend to reduce its value, and if they rely on that in part for the payment of their five-twenty bonds, they will take care not to compel an emission that will much reduce it. The only question in my mind is whether four per cent. be not too large a rate of interest—it is more than justice requires, and is certainly large enough to allow you to levy an income tax of five per cent. on the annually accruing interest, free from all taxes, 3.80 per cent. on bond and mortgage. It is more than money will net in Ohio, loaned at six per cent. on bond and mortgage. On this subject I can speak understandingly—I lent out some money at six per cent., and receive the interest punctually; my bonds are worth par, and I so return them for taxation, and they are assessed for State, county, town and school tax, $2 63 per cent. on the principal sum, leaving me $3 37 per cent. interest. From this deduct 16.85 income tax to the United States, and it leaves $3 21 per cent. in greenbacks, worth now, in gold, $2 42 per cent. per annum net—making the four per cent. United States bonds $1.37 per cent. per annum better, as an investment, than bonds and mortgages at six per cent. in currency in Ohio. On these premises I feel safe in saying that no sane capitalist would take a dollar in greenbacks if offered four per cent. bonds in their stead.

In the earnest hope that your action in this matter may be wise and just—promotive of the well-being of the great people whom you represent, and that it may merit and receive their approbation, I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

CAPITOL HILL, Jan. 6, 1869. T. EWING.

AMUSEMENTS.

Notes Musical and Dramatic.

We doubt if there has been a more agreeable performance of Opera Bouffe than that given by Mr. BATEMAN at Pike's Opera House, on Monday last. "La Perichole" has neither the dramatic nor musical interest of "La Grande Duchesse," but it is a singularly picturesque and inspiriting production. The story is simple enough to be readily understood, the situations are mirthful and the action rapid. What can seldom be added to these remarks is the fact that none of the decencies or proprieties of life are shocked by word or thought. There is, to be sure, a tipsy scene, but Mlle. IRMA exhibits no form of intoxication that might not be acquired by partaking inordinately of the perfume of a flower. It is one of the strong points of the opera that it furnishes this charming artiste with a series of *morceaux* which exhibits her great excellence as an artist. The Moresque romanza of "La Jeune Indienne" has character and popularity in its every bar. It was exquisitely sung, and is now constantly redemanded—as indeed are many other numbers to which we lack space to refer. M. AUJAC's part is almost as good as the one he sustained in "Barbe-Bleue," while the melodies are more copious and fluent. Even the small parts in this work are captivating. Mr. BATEMAN has fulfilled his share of the Offenbach contract to perfection. The scenery and costumes are absolutely superb. We are persuaded that a chorus has never been so well dressed on the American stage. The interest in Opera Bouffe is waning, but bright and beautiful productions like "La Perichole" will always give it standing and favor.

The preparations for the opening at Booth's Theatre go on apace. The sale of tickets has, however, been postponed—perhaps because there are no more to be sold.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. FLORENCE will succeed the Lydia Thompson organization at Wood's Museum—the latter proceeding to Niblo's Garden. Both Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE are admirable comic artists. Their engagement reflects credit on the talent and taste of Mr. COLVILLE.

Mr. MCKEAN BUCHANAN, a good but sepulchral tragedian, is going to the New-York theatre. He will introduce his daughter VIRGINIA to the public, and we trust successfully. In the meanwhile the "Field of the Cloth of Gold" will be continued by the WORRELL Sisters.

KELLY & LEON's Minstrels have abandoned their hall in Hope Chapel—the most hopeless place in the world—and are now making a tour of the principal cities prior to a contemplated visit to Europe. Miss ELISE HOLT and a company engaged by Mr. WALL, will assume the management of the establishment. The lady comes from the Strand Theatre, London, and is thoroughly *piquante* and charming.

Wood's Museum boasts of a sea monster—part fish and part reptile—measuring thirty-three feet in length. It comes from the coast of Manie, and not from Connecticut. "Ernani" is the burlesque at this house, although the sea serpent has supplanted it by being funnier.

We remind our readers once more that the Dramatic Fund Ball takes place to-night at the Academy of Music. It will certainly be a brilliant event. All the theatrical companies of the City will be represented on the floor.

The musical resources of New-York are sketched with much ability by Mr. HAGEN in the New-York *Weekly Review*. They are published simultaneously in the *Signale*, of Leipsic. We must protest, however, against Mr. ED. MOLLENHAUER being described as coming to America as "a wonderful child." The infant, when he arrived here, was certainly twenty-one years of age—at least—and, if we are not mistaken, thrashed somebody on the spot. With his brothers, he established the first Conservatory of Music in New-York. We may here mention that Mr. MOLLENHAUER has recently invented and patented an ingenious mechanical contrivance by which the practice of the violin, with a view to definite results, is greatly facilitated. We agree with the *Review* in its estimate of Mr. MOLLENHAUER. He is unquestionably "a virtuoso of the first rank."

Mr. TAYLEURE sailed for Europe on Wednesday, to return in six weeks. He will open Pike's Opera House in March with the "Tempest." The price of admission will be fifty cents to all parts of the house. This regulation has caused a tempest already.

The "Emerald Ring" will be continued at the Broadway theatre for a fortnight longer. It has been successful and highly remunerative. Mr. JOHN E. OWENS commences an engagement on the 25th of January, appearing of course in "Solon Shingle."

The revival of GOLDSMITH's amusing comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer" at Wallack's Theatre to-night will be a source of great satisfaction to the *habitués*. There are few pieces in which Mr. LESTER WALLACK is seen to such advantage. The cast, too, is good.

Tammany Hall has not had occasion to struggle with adversity, as many supposed it would from the magnitude of the enterprise. The entertainments are varied enough, and, in fact, are so ample that good legs and sound lungs are absolutely needed to do justice to the liberality of the managers. The guest has the run of the house from the basement to the garret—and the house is discouragingly large, even for the hungriest of guests. Nevertheless, it has been nightly filled. The ladies for the most part are on the stage, and the gentlemen in front.

Mr. BROUGHAM's new theatre will be opened on the 25th. A rehearsal has already been called.

A lady, who comes strongly commended from Europe, Mme. ELENA LANARI, will shortly make her *début* (19th proximo) at Steinway. She is described as an admirable prima donna soprano.

Signor GEORGIO RONCONI, one of the greatest artists of the age, has established himself here as a Professor of Singing and Musical Declamation. His residence is at No. 210 East Thirteenth-street.

Mr. GRAU produces to-night HERVE's opera bouffe of "L'Œil Crevé"—a work which, in Paris, has withstood the popularity of OFFENBACH. It will be cast to the full strength of the company, and everything has been done in the way of dresses and scenery to insure its success. Mlle. ROSE-BELL is now convalescent, and will interpret the principal *rôle*.

Signor SEVERINI's last morning concert takes place to-day (Steinway Hall) at 2:30. The gentleman will be assisted by Mr. S. B. MILLS.

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA made her *rentrée* at Steinway Hall on Friday last, and was received, of course, with the customary favor. The lady's trip to California and journey across the plains has had no perceptible effect on the beauty and charm of her voice. Nor has it increased her *repertoire*. We were favored with two familiar pieces—the scena from "Der Freischutz" and MILLARD's song of "Waiting"—an admirable composition. Both pieces were sung deliciously and *encored*. Mr. ROSA played a couple of *morceaux* clearly, and Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER and Signor FERRANTI did credit to themselves and the programme. We cannot agree with the latter gentleman and CAMPANA that it is necessary to "See Naples and Die." There are certain musical conditions under which it might be preferable to die without seeing Naples, or going anywhere near where its music is heard. Mr. J. LEVY, the great cornet player, made his reappearance on this occasion. He is, if possible, more remarkable now than when he made his bow to us some three years ago. In brilliancy of execution, power and quality of tone, and general *verve* he is without an equal. It is indeed a privilege to listen to an artist of such singular merit. The public was clearly of this mind, for after each solo there was a tumult of applause and a demand for more. On Friday next Mme. PAREPA-ROSA gives her second and last concert.

Our readers will be glad to hear that the Madrigal and Glee Concert, recently given at Steinway Hall, will be repeated there on the 26th. The programme will be somewhat altered and curtailed, but the best features of the first concert will be retained. Miss MATILDA E. TOEDT has been engaged as violinist.

"Humpty Dumpty" has nearly touched his second year at the Olympic.

The *matinées* at the New-York Circus are as popular as ever, but as many of the youngsters have returned to school they are now only given twice a week. The scenes in the circle and the burlesque are admirable.

At BRYANT's and the San Francisco Minstrels there are no important changes.

There were concerts last evening at Irving Hall and Steinway. Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' regular Sunday concert took place at the last-named establishment.

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA will give a concert at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-morrow evening, (Tuesday, Jan. 12.)

At Steinway Hall Mr. OLE BULL appears to-morrow evening for the last time. The great violinist is assisted by artists of first-rate ability.

Mr. J. F. POOLE's prize drama of "Blue Skin; or, Jack and His Pals," will be given at the Bowery Theatre to-night. There are a few other dramas, tragedies, spectacles and plays on the bill.

The second concert of the Philharmonic Society took place on Saturday. Our remarks are deferred in consequence of the pressure on our columns.

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MARRIED.

BALDWIN—CLINTON.—In Buffalo, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, by Right Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, assisted by Rev. Dr. Shelton, Mr. A. H. BALDWIN, of Hudson, Wis., to Miss MINNIE W., daughter of Hon. Geo. W. Clinton, of the former place.

BRIDGHAM—SCHERMERHORN.—On Thursday, Jan. 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by Dr. Henry C. Potter, SAMUEL W. BRIDGHAM, Jr., to FANNY, daughter of Wm. C. Schermerhorn, Esq., all of this City.

DOUGLASS—RILEY.—At Montrose, Penn., on Thursday, Jan. 7, by Rev. Henry A. Riley, Rev. BENJAMIN J. DOUGLASS, of Columbia, Penn., to JULIA R., daughter of the officiating clergyman.

RIGGS—GORTON.—At Emmanuel Church, in the village of Norwich, N. Y., on Saturday morning, Dec. 26, by Rev. E. Z. Lewis, Rector, MARCUS C. RIGGS, Esq., of the City of New-York, to MARGARET R. GORTON, of the former place.

DIED.

ALLEN.—At his residence, No. 18 West 11th-st., on Friday evening, Jan. 8, ALFRED W. ALLEN, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Monday afternoon, Jan. 11, at 1 o'clock.

BUEL.—At White Water, Mo., on Friday, Jan. 1, of typhoid fever, in the 22d year of his age, FREDERICK W. BUEL, youngest son of Dr. Wm. P. Buel, formerly of this City.

The funeral services will be held this (Monday) morning at 10 o'clock, at the Brick Presbyterian Church, corner of 5th-av. and 37th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BRUSH.—On Sunday, Jan. 10, BENJAMIN D. BRUSH, aged 65 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brothers, Joshua, Jacob, Caleb and William, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 24 West 28th-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CLARKSON.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Sunday morning, Jan. 10, DAVID F. CLARKSON, in the 72d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Flatbush, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Cars leave the Fulton Ferry every 10 minutes.

CORWIN.—On Sunday, Jan. 10, Mrs. MARY CORWIN, aged 84 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 1 P. M., from the M. E. Church in Greene, near Broome-st.

DWIGHT.—At Roxbury, Mass., on Friday, Jan. 8, JULIA P., daughter of the late William B. Dwight, of Brooklyn.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the house of Prof. Robt. R. Raymond, No. 107 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

FERGUSON.—On Saturday, Jan. 9, HELEN GRINNELL, youngest daughter of Dudley M. and Carrie V. Ferguson, aged 1 year, 5 months and 25 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 12, at 1 P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, Jacob Hopbock, No. 32 West 14th-st.

FRASER.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 9, Miss ROSINA R. FRASER.

Her friends and those of her brothers, Alfred S. Fraser and the late Capt. Alexander V. Fraser, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from No. 134 West 44th-st., this day, (Monday,) the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

GRANT.—On Saturday, Jan. 9, NELLIE E., infant daughter of Adaline K. Grant, aged 6 months and 21 days.

GARRETSON.—At Flushing, L. I., on Saturday, Jan. 9, in the 20th year of his age, FRANK, youngest son of G. R. Garretson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Episcopal Church, in Flushing, on Monday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HARRIS.—At Paris, France, on Thursday, Jan. 7, TRACY H. HARRIS, of this City, in the 35th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given upon the arrival of the remains for interment.

HANAWAY.—On Saturday, Jan. 9, 1869, AMELIA V. HANAWAY.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) Jan. 11, at 1 o'clock, from her mother's residence, No. 429 West 33d-st. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

JENKINS.—At Pilatka, Fla., on Saturday, Jan. 2, BARZILLAI R. JENKINS, of Passaic, N. J., in the 22d year of his age.

☞ Hudson, N. Y., papers please copy.

KELLY.—On Friday morning, Jan. 8, 1869, at her home, No. 415 State-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., MARGARET, relict of William Kelly, aged 85 years.

Her friends and relatives and those of her sons, Thomas and Joseph Kelly, and her daughters, Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Webb and Mrs. Parvin, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, on Monday, the 11th inst., at 2½ o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

PUTNAM.—On Friday evening, Jan. 8, Mrs. CATHERINE HUNT PUTNAM, in the 78th year of her age.

Her friends and those of her son, Geo. P. Putnam, and of her sons-in-law, Isaac T. Smith and H. B. Snelling are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, Jan. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of Isaac T. Smith, No. 259 West 23d-st.

MACGREGOR.—On Saturday, Jan. 9, of scarlet fever, JAMES ROBINSON, son of Dr. James R. and Alice E. MacGregor, aged 1 year, 1 month and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-day, (Monday,) at 12 o'clock M., from the residence of his parents, 83d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

POST.—On Sunday, Jan. 10, CAROLINE, wife of Peter J. Post, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the 16th-st. Baptist Church, near 8th-av. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

RYCKMAN.—On Saturday, Jan. 9, in the 3d year of his age, GARRY, son of G. W., Jr., and Kate T. Ryckman.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 82 West 12th-st., on Monday, the 11th inst., at 10 A. M.

SANFORD.—At New-Haven, on Saturday morning, Jan. 9, HERVEY SANFORD, in the 84th year of his age.

THORN.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 9, at 11 o'clock, after a short illness, MARY THORN, wife of Elnathan Thorn, aged 65 years, 11 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, Jan. 12, at 3 P. M., from her late residence, No. 9 Amity-place, New-York City.

VALENTINE.—Early on Saturday morning, Jan. 9, SARAH, wife of Thomas Valentine, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, Jan. 11, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 83 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., without further invitation.

WATKEYS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 8, after a lingering illness, EDWARD WATKEYS, in the 72d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 24 Bergen-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 11, at 2½ P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

HEARTH AND HOME,
A WEEKLY JOURNAL
FOR THE
FARM, GARDEN AND FIRESIDE.
EDITED BY
DONALD G. MITCHELL
AND
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

NO. 4 NOW READY.

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N. B.—We shall begin in our next number a powerful story, written expressly for HEARTH AND HOME, by Mrs. REBECCA HARDING DAVIS, author of "Life in the Iron Mills." It will be illustrated by the admirable pencil of STEPHENS, and will be found to possess the highest interest.

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FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

FIRST MORTGAGE TEN-YEAR BONDS, PATERSON AND NEWARK RAILROAD CO.

INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT., PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

FOR SALE BY

HOWE & BELDEN, BANKERS,
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HATCH, FOOTE & Co.

BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

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HENRY CLEWS & Co.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENCY OR GOLD.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight, in same manner as with National Banks.

Advances made on approved collaterals.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.

Collections made everywhere and loans negotiated.

We buy and sell at current market rate all issues of GOVERNMENT BONDS, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of GOLD and all first-class securities for the usual commission.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAID JANUARY AND JULY.

The Road is completed from the waters of the Bay of San Francisco to Sacramento, and fully equipped with first-class rolling stock. The net receipts are more than three times the interest on the whole issue of bonds. We believe them to be one of the best investments offered. A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MT. R. R. BONDS.

The Company will sell about 150 First Mortgage Bonds during each of the months of January, February and March, which will close the entire issue. Price for January, 85 and accrued interest. The prospect is, that for February the rate will be advanced 2½ per cent.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President,
No. 43 Wall-st.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.

And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.

Dated TROY, Dec. 31, 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors.
FRS. SIMS, Cashier.

This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 25 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-house, No. 25 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for Inspectors will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 42D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, Broadway, corner of 42d-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869. Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 2 P. M.

WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR TEN TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, first-class, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 1[illegible] BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, 19th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, STATE OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, Dec. 24, 1868.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1869, ON the Bonds of the State of Georgia, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York.

N. L. ANGIER, Treasurer.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 247 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, [illegible]

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 45 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house TUESDAY, 12th inst. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock, noon.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GARDNER MANUFACTURING CO.,
Jan. 9, 1869.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Gardner Manufacturing Company will be held at their office, No. 119 Bowery, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, 1869, at 3 P. M., at which time nine trustees will be chosen to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN BOWMAN, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO.
GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from this date until the morning of Wednesday, the 20th inst. By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT our safe was broken open on the night of the 31st December, 1868, or the morning of Jan. 1, 1869, at No. 44 Hudson-st., New-York City, and the following taken therefrom: Twenty shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 14,247, indorsed; also a receipt from same Company for ten shares of same stock. All persons are notified against purchasing or negotiating for the same, as notice has been duly given to stop payment and transfer thereon.

MEYER, DEUTSCH & CO.
NEW-YORK, No. 44 Hudson-st., Jan. 2, 1869.

FINANCIAL.

THE INSURERS' INDEMNITY COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

This Company was chartered by the Legislature of the State of New-York, at its last session, with a capital of $500,000, with liberty to increase the same to $2,000,000. Its object is to afford to those holding policies of insurance, issued by Fire or Marine Insurance Companies, an additional security against any possible loss or damage. For a very small consideration the Company will guarantee to the holder of any policy it may approve the full payment of any loss insured against: under such policy, and will also afford information and assistance to persons desirous of obtaining insurance, and who may wish such additional guarantee.

The advantages which this Company offers to the business community, to persons holding real estate in trust, to corporations and others loaning money on Bond and Mortgage, and to all whose interest it is to have certain indemnity in case of loss, when it can be procured at a very trifling additional premium, are such that it is believed that the business of the Company will be very remunerative, and that an investment in its stock will be exceedingly safe and profitable.

Books of Subscription to the amount of $250,000 of the capital stock will be opened at the National Broadway Bank, on the 13th day of January, 1869.

Any further information which may be desired, in relation to the Company, may be obtained at the office of the Corporators, No. 117 Broadway, Room No. 23, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 o'clock P. M. each day.

JAN. 2, 1869.

WILLIAM A. DARLING,
CORNELIUS H. DELAMATER,
WILLIAM. H. LEE,
Commissioners appointed by the Act of Incorporation.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS.

GEORGIA 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

ALABAMA 8 PER CENT. BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above bonds at prices which yield a better interest than any security, equally safe, that is now offered on the market.

The debt of Alabama is less than............	$5,000,000
The debt of Georgia is less than............	6,000,000

At present prices they pay as follows:

ALABAMAS, 9 per cent. interest.
GEORGIAS, 7¾ per cent. interest.

The Georgia bonds are secured by a first mortgage on two railroads in that State, worth more than double the amount of the debt.

For full particulars apply to

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.

N. B.—Five-twenty Coupons, due Jan. 1, cashed in Gold.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	109¾	111	5-20 Coupon, '67..	108½	108⅝
Coupon, 1881..	112	112¾	5-20 Coupon, '68.	108⅜	109
5-20 Regis., 1862.	108	108¾	10-40 Registered.	104	
5-20 Coupon, '62.	112½	112¾	10-40 Coupon....	106¼	106¾
5-20 Coupon, '64.	109¼	109¾	Gold..........	135⅛	135¼
5-20 Coupon, '65.	109¼	109¾	U. S. Cur. Pac...	100⅞	101
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July.	108¼	108½			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

INDIANA WAR LOAN BONDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to holders of Indiana War Loan Bonds that the Agent of State will be ready to pay the same, as provided by law, on the 1st day of May next, at his office, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City.

Holders desiring to present their Bonds for payment are required to notify the Agent of State on or before the 20th day of March.

T. B. M'CARTY, Aud. of State,
NATHAN KIMBALL, Treas. of State,
W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State.
Ex-officio State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners.
INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7, 1869.

LOUISIANA STATE EIGHT AND SIX per cent. Levee; also, Alabama five and eight per cent. Bonds for sale. Southern Securities a specialty.

MANNING & DE FOREST,
Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of this College will be held at the College, No. 489 5th-av., New-York, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1869, at 8 o'clock, when the annual report will be presented, and an election held for five trustees.

The polls will be open at 8 o'clock, and remain open half an hour.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
CHARLES CHENEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1869.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of a President and Directors, will be held in this office on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon. The polls will be closed at 1 o'clock.

A special meeting of the stockholders will be held at 1 o'clock, same place, for the consideration of such business as may be presented.

The transfer books will be closed from the 10th inst. until after the election.

JAMES S. MACKIE,
Vice-President.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1869.

STOLEN FROM THE SAFE OF MILLER & CO., No. 82 Broad-st., the following United States Government Bonds, viz.: No. 85,017 and No. 84,455 of $1,000 each, 5-20s, issue of 1864; one, No. 67,453, of $1,000, and one, No. 51,245, of $500, 5-20s issue of 1865, new series. The public are warned not to negotiate the above. A liberal reward will be paid for return of said bonds to GEO. MILLER, No. 82 Broad-st.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.

HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF THE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1869, are requested to present them at this bank for payment.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, No. 6 Bowery, corner of Canal-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January ensuing, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, 12th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 23, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room on TUESDAY, 12th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1869. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE-STONE CO.,
MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company, and inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next. Polls open at 2 and close at 3 o'clock P. M.

H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the above Company will be held at its office, No. 22 William-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to vote upon the questions of increasing the capital stock of the Company and of levying further assessments. By order of the Directors,

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 153 Bowery, on Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1869, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at its Banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

G. MONTAGUE, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

GREENEBAUM, BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS.
NO. 214 BROADWAY.
NATIONAL PARK BANK BUILDING.
CHICAGO HOUSE: H. GREENEBAUM & CO.
DRAFTS FOR £1 AND MORE
ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

OFFICE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST.,
JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 30, 1868.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., (free from tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869.

A. B. DEAN, Secretary.

EIGHTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 114 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL............	$500,000
SURPLUS, Jan. 1, 1869............	273,843
ASSETS............	$773,843

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. H. CARTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 393 Canal-st.

Cash Capital - - - - - -	$150,000
Surplus - - - - - - -	61,000

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., No. 48 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half per cent., (3½ per cent.,) free of tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.

W. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 66 WALL ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869.

DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th day of January, instant.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1868.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 12.

A dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in common stock, on and after Jan. 25, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 149 Broadway, Northwest corner Liberty-st.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JAN. 6, 1869. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD,
VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
No. 12 COLLEGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. (free) to stockholders of record at this date, payable on and after the 15th January. New-York stock will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank for a period of sixty days, and thereafter only at the Company's office, Watertown.

J. A. LAWYER, Treasurer.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO 156 BROADWAY.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on 13th inst.

WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.

EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL CO.,
ROOMS NOS. 2 AND 3 NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a cash dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 20, 1869, at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 19th inst., both days inclusive.

CHAS. RUNYON, Secretary and Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, NO. 64 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, was declared payable on and after Jan. 11, 1869.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 11, 1869. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 263 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from tax) on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 20.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, proximo.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until Jan. 2.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on the first MONDAY of January prox.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until Jan. 10, 1869.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 149 BROADWAY, N. W. corner of Liberty-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, 12th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JAN. 5, 1869. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND—THE Board of Directors of the MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, have THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, the 4th inst., at their office, No. 166 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 11th inst.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN,
OFFICES NO. 10 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN,
NO. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

THOS. B. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at its Office, No. 52 Wall-st.

HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 100 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free from Government tax,) payable on demand.

DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from date until Jan. 2, 1869.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1869, free of tax.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SIXTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared, from the earnings of the last six months, a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., and an extra dividend of two (2) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.

BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of 4 per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at the BANK OF AMERICA.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NO. 70 BROADWAY,
ROOM NO. 7, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Half-yearly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (Four Dollars per Share) on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, 1869, at the Company's office, as above.

The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 9 until Jan. 21.

By order of the Board.
F. P. WHITE, Secretary and Treasurer.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL....$250,000.
SURPLUS....$240,000.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

H. GIROUX,
Secretary.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 8, 1869.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 8, 1869.

DIVIDEND NO. 27.

A dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this road on the 15th of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 8 to Feb. 16, both days inclusive.

H. NICHOLS,
Treasurer.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURG, Dec. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 20) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1868, and semi-annual interest of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Monday, the 19th day of January, 1869, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburg. The transfer books will close on SATURDAY, 26th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen TUESDAY, the 20th of January, 1869, at 10 A. M. F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a dividend of $6 66-100 per cent., of which four per cent. will be paid to stockholders on and after the 11th inst., the balance, $2 66-100 per cent. having been applied to the payment of the County and City taxes, as assessed, upon stockholders.

The transfer books will be closed until 11th inst.

C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was Resolved, That a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., in cash, free of Government tax, be paid, on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares, registered on the 18th day of January next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 18th day of January and opened on the 5th day of February following.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 48 WALL-ST.,
(BANK OF NEW-YORK BUILDING,)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) per cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

J. M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1869.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on the 11th inst.

T. F. JEREMIAH,
Secretary.

OFFICE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 113 BROADWAY, Jan. 2, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, and is payable on demand.

WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 22d day of January, 1869, for the supply of 200,000 pounds of Fresh Beef and 200,000 pounds of Fresh Vegetables, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and Station, as required. The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The Beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed; the responsibility of the guarantors to be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full, at the option of the Department.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed and has the license required by act of Congress.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster U. S. Navy at New-York.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING AND CLOTHING.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction in this city, at the Judiciary-square Warehouse, E-st., between 4th and 5th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Hospital Bedding and Clothing, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department, viz.:

6,000	pairs of Slippers.
12,000	Caps.
5,000	Gowns.
5,000	pairs of Socks.
10,000	Drawers.
10,000	Shirts.
2,500	Bedsacks.
1,600	Straw Mattresses.
5,000	sets Mosquito Bar Frames.
5,000	Counterpanes.
5,000	Linen Sheets.
5,000	Pillows.
2,400	White Blankets.

With a very small exception the above goods are all new, and have never been used. They will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers.

Terms cash in Government funds.

Five (5) days will be allowed to parties purchasing to remove their property.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

ARMY BUILDINGS,
CORNER GREENE AND HOUSTON STS.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1869.

PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, for

550	barrels of Mess or Prime Mess Pork, one iron hoop on each end.
1,000	barrels of Flour, Winter Wheat; round hoops, full head lined, and sealed bungs.
27,500	pounds of Prime Beans, in barrels full head lined.
30,000	pounds of Green Rio Coffee, in oak barrels, full head lined.
30,000	pounds of Brown Sugar, in oak barrels, full head lined.
4,000	gallons of Pure Cider Vinegar, in 22-gallon kegs, to take up 29 grains of bicarbonate of soda to one fluid ounce.
8,000	pounds of Family Soap, in 80-pound boxes.
8,000	pounds of Salt, in barrels, full head lined.
400	gallons Molasses, in barrels.
500	pounds of Pure Ground Black Pepper, in quarter pound papers.
1,000	pounds of Codfish, in 100-pound boxes.
200	boxes Smoked Herring, to be strapped ten in a package.
250	pounds of Cream Crackers, in 25-pound boxes.
250	pounds of Edinburgh Crackers, in 25-pound boxes.
200	pounds of Soda Crackers, in 25-pound boxes.
250	pounds of Lemon Crackers, in 25-pound boxes.
50	dozen cans of Hard-Shell Clams, in 2-pound cans.
50	dozen cans of Tomatoes, in 2-pound cans.
50	dozen bottles of Lemon Flavoring Extracts.
50	dozen bottles of Vanilla Flavoring Extracts.
50	dozen bottles Worcestershire Sauce, to be packed one dozen in a box.
500	boxes Sardines—¼ boxes.
400	pounds Corn Starch, in 1-pound packages.
240	cans Cranberry Sauce, in 2-pound cans.
4,000	pounds Adamantine Candles, in 40-pound boxes.

These stores are required for immediate shipment. The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.

W. W. BURNS,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen., C. S., U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 2,650,000 cubic yards of earth-work, the delivery of materials for and construction of 4,500 lineal feet of truss bridging, 25,000 lineal feet of pile and trestle bridging, and for delivery of 400,000 cross-ties and other materials, will be received at the Company's office, in the City of New-Orleans, up to 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structures and approximate amounts of work to be done, will be exhibited at the same office, on and after December 10, 1868, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications, propositions, &c., &c.

All proposals to be addressed to Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer for the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New-Orleans, La.

The Company reserves the right to reject any proposal which for any reason may be deemed unsatisfactory.

JAMES A. RAYNOR,
President N. O., M. and C. R. R. Co.
Office of the Company in New-York, No. 31 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
COR. OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 4, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M., Jan. 15, 1869, for the erection of two frame buildings at Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor, of one and a half stories each, of the following dimensions: 28 ft.x117 ft. and 28 ft.x75 ft., each building having a porch front and rear.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at this office.

Bidders must state the time within which they will complete the work, and will be required to give guarantee (two responsible sureties) for the faithful compliance with the agreement.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Payment will be made when the work is completed, upon the acceptance of the Acting Assistant Quartermaster at Fort Hamilton.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Asst. Qmr. Gen. U. S. A.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CLAIRVOYANT.—NO HUMBUG.—$20,000 given to any one who can surpass her in giving true information; tells you the name of the one you will marry, and that of her visitors, and shows you his pic[illegible]

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND BOWERY,
Dec. 22, 1868.

The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that a quarterly and half-yearly dividend at the rate of

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on all deposits entitled thereto, be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, out of the earnings of the Bank for the past six months.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. B.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will date interest from Jan. 1; interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free of Government tax.

Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN,
President,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF
SOUTH 3D AND 4TH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D.,
(Late Williamsburg, L. I.)
DIVIDENDS AND EXTRA DIVIDENDS.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 18, 1869.

An EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time, at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum,

ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and will draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sunday and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and also on Monday and Saturday afternoons, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on sums of $500 and under: SIX PER CENT. on sums of over $500, which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 18th January.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January.

Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS' BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 Third-av., New-York,
(Opposite Cooper Institute.)

1869—JANUARY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from Government Tax) on all sums from $5 and upward, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 20, or if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account and draw interest from the 1ST, THE SAME as a deposit.

DEPOSITS MADE on or before JAN. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

SIX PER CENT. Interest (free from Government Tax) allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free of Government tax,) will be paid depositors, on all sums entitled thereto, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18.

INTEREST not withdrawn will draw interest as principal from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made NOW will draw interest from Jan. 1 at the rate of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, payable on and after the 18th of January. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal, and bear interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, free of Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 25, 1869.

DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1. BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

All money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free of Government Tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000.

Open every day from 10 to 3, and in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

Money deposited now, or on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1. ASSETS, $5,836,736 53.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the thirty-sixth semi-annual dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums not exceeding $1,000: and Five Per Cent. on larger sums; payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, free of Government tax. The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,

will allowed Depositors, July 1, 1869, and Jan. 1, 1870.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of SEVEN per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and SIX per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, free from Government tax and payable on and after Jan. 18, 1869.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st December, as follows:

On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding $500, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 18th inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal. GEO. F. THOMAE, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of January, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest the same as deposits of Jan. 1.

All money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. CHAS. PECK, President.
CHAS. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 263 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per cent. interest, (free from taxes) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7. German spoken.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance in Park-place.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto for six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42d-st. and 8th-av.—Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums of $5 and upward, free of Government tax.

Interest begins the first of every month.

Deposits on or before Jan. 21, draw interest from the 1st.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES B. PECK, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, draw interest from Jan. 1; 6 per cent. interest, free of tax, up to $5,000.

PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WILLIAM GRANDY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, 3D-AV., BETWEEN 125TH AND 126TH STS.—SIX PER CENT. interest, free from Government tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1. THOS. B. TAPPEN, President. JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 31st day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEWIS HURXTHAL, of the City of New-York, and CHARLES BARNUM, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts, on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 10, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 4th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ARTHUR W. DESPARD, of Edgewater, Richmond County, and GEORGE C. WOOD, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 10, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL LEGGETT, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 9, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES E. SHOPP, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 10, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 4th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC W. WINN, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 10, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 24th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBERT F. MACOY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 11, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 30th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH GOULDING, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 10, 1869.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS A. LEVY and PHILIP BROWN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Louis A. Levy and Philip Brown, of the County of New-York, or the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal, Messenger.

JAN. 10, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORITZ J. FRIEDMAN and ABRAHAM J. FRIEDMAN, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Moritz J. Friedman and Abraham J. Friedman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of December, A. D. 1868. ROBERT J. HOGUET,
ja4-law3wM* Assignee.

NO. 1,611.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH D. CROCKETT and CHRISTIAN F. SCHRAMME, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph D. Crockett and Christian F. Schramme, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 23d day of December, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
d28-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES COLE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles Cole, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, (corner Nassau-street,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for an adjourned hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; that said hearing has been adjourned from the 19th day of January, 1869, to said 4th day of February, 1869.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of January, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja4-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DEWITT C. HALL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Dewitt C. Hall, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of February, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated, New-York, on the 8th day of January, 1869.

jall-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON LEVI, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Jan. 9, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

MORRISON, LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN, Attorneys.
jall-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE ROBERTS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of George Roberts, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 22d day of September, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 22d day of December, A. D. 1868. JOHN TODD, Assignee,
d28-law3wM* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DORIS HOUSBERGER and GUSTAV ZIBELIN.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice, that a second and third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, Dec. 21, 1868, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.

JAMES DAVIS, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD C. ROBINSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward C. Robinson, of Mott Haven, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jall-law3wM* New-York City.

NO. 1,897.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of AUSTIN A. FULLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Austin A. Fuller, of the City of New York, in the County of New York and State of New York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New York, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jall-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 5th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEVY CROLL, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 11, 1869.

NO. 1,882.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EBENEZER BARLOW, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ebenezer Barlow, of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, Jan. 8, 1869.

RUFUS R. McHARG, Assignee,
jall-law3wM* No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A SITUATION in a respectable private family; is a first-rate baker of bread and pastry; understands her business thoroughly; can give the best of City reference; has no objection to City or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV. City or country situations for a large number of recommended cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c., of all nations.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework, by a desirable, capable girl; is trustworthy and respectful, an excellent washer and ironer and good cook; best of references given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, WITH good City reference, a situation; understands all kinds of English cooking; will assist in the washing; wages, $14. Can be seen at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT nurse, who has taken the entire care of infants, or as seamstress; capable to assist in housekeeping; the most reliable reference. Apply at No. 63 West 33d-st., corner of Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, TO do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for three days at No. 117 West 19th-st., in the front basement.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR GERMAN cooks, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses and seamstresses; also, for English, Scotch and Irish servants, (all recommended.) Apply at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslin, &c.; best City references; no objection to country. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS chambermaid and waitress: would assist in fine washing and ironing; best reference can be given; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 84 7th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands soups, meat, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; also boning and larding; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 West 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, TO take care of or wait on an invalid gentleman, by a steady, competent man. A line addressing, or calling at Mr. Bailey's drug store, No. 9 Bible House, for J. P., will meet with due attention, for several days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT YOUNG widow, a situation in the City or country, to cook, wash and iron, or to do housework, with her daughter, aged 3 years; will work for moderate wages. Call at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK AND laundress, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; an excellent baker; does up linens in style; or chambermaid. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook; is thoroughly competent and can furnish good City reference as to capability and character. Call at 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and waiting; best of City reference. Call at No. 317 East 25th-st., near 2d-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation as cook; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 202 West 27th-st., in grocery.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; or chambermaid; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; CAN take entire charge of a baby. Apply at present employer's, No. 19 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, one who thoroughly understands his business; has the best City references; wages moderate, with rooms over the coach-house. Can be seen at his own residence, 211 West 29th-st., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER OR to take charge of a gentleman's country residence, by a middle-aged American farmer; has some knowledge of small fruit culture. Address D. E. C., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man, with a private family; has a thorough knowledge of the business and four years' City reference; no objection to go to the country. Address, for two days, J. R., No. 106 North 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and is perfectly willing to make himself generally useful; can milk; good City reference. Address L., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as coachman; is a first-class man and thoroughly understands his business; will go to any part of the country; has the best of references. Call or address B. B., care No. 361 Broadway, or Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man; has lived with some of the best noblemen and gentlemen of Europe; understands his business thoroughly; no incumbrance; good City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man, a situation as coachman and groom; can milk if required; good references; no objection to the country. Call or address T. T., No. 125 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a Protestant young man; has good City reference; no objection to country. Call at No. 127 West 27th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN from Paris, very well acquainted in the City, a situation in a private family; best of recommendations. Address J. REED, No. 84 Ludlow-st.

TO STOCK BROKERS.—THE ADVERTISER desires a situation in a stock-house; salary not so much an object as a permanent position. Address R. R., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, STEADY, PROTestant man, as waiter for a first-class private family; also a competent laundress; must understand her duties fully, fluting, polishing, &c.; highest wages paid to competent persons; good reference required. Apply immediately, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., at Mrs. WESLEY'S Employment Agency, No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st., first floor, up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY MAN, CONversant with builders' accounts and competent to make out estimates, and to attend to office work. A liberal salary will be given. Address, giving reference and stating where last employed, J. S. M., Station G, 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRM IN THE EAST INDIES, a book-keeper with a thorough knowledge of all office work, and competent to take charge of a heavy set of books. Address, stating age, terms, qualifications and references, Box 6,049 New-York Post Office.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 330 AND 332 4TH-av. and 25th-st.—Excellent situations for ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses and girls for general work, both Protestant and Catholic.

WANTED—FOR EXCELLENT SITUATIONS, A number of first-class nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, ladies' maids, laundresses, cooks of all kinds, and all English, American, Irish, Scotch and German suited at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK. CALL AT NO. 43 WEST 18th-st., between 10 A. M. and 11 A. M., on Monday the 11th inst. None need apply who cannot bring the best of City references as to capability, honesty, &c.

WANTED—AGENTS TO TRAVEL AND SELL patented article in the fancy goods line; parties having capital, exclusive agency of a State will be given. Call on or address M., French's Hotel.

WANTED—A WELL-RECOMMENDED WOMAN as good cook and to assist in washing, to go to the country; liberal wages and good home; Protestant preferred. Parties can be seen at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A NURSE, FRENCH PROTESTant. Apply at No. 24 West 37th-st., before 12 M. and after 5 P. M.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HORACE B. CLAFLIN, EDWARD E. EAMES and EDWARD W. BANCROFT, plaintiffs, against ARTHUR JOHNSTON, defendant.—Place of trial City and County of New-York.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the Defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 291 Broadway, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen hundred and fifty-one 84-100 dollars, with interest from the 27th day of July, 1868, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 6, 1868.

BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 291 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of January, 1869, nunc pro tunc, as of Aug. 19, 1868.

BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
ja4-law6wM* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, Jan. 9
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Jan. 23
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Feb. 6
ST. LAURENT	ROUSSEAU	SATURDAY, Feb. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

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BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6
CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13
CUBA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20
JAVA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27
AUSTRALASIAN leaves	WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3
RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10
Chief Cabin Cabin	$130
Second Cabin Passage	80
TO PARIS.	
Cabin Cabin Passage	145

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An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
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STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.
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EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

ACADIA	Jan. 9	BRITANNIA	Jan. 30
IOWA	Jan. 16	UNITED KING'M	Feb. 6
CALEDONIA	Jan. 23	EUROPA	Feb. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

COLORADO	3,016 tons	Jan. 20, at 10 A. M.
NEBRASKA	3,392 tons	Jan. 27, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN	2,966 tons	Feb. 3, at 11 A. M.
NEVADA (new)		Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

SIBERIA	Jan. 7	TRIPOLI	Jan. 28
ALEPPO	Jan. 14	PALMYRA	Feb. 4

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

ETNA (via Halifax)	Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday, Jan. 16, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
KANGAROO (via Halifax)	Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Will leave WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.
A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.
For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

FOUR TIMES A MONTH

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Jan. 16, RISING STAR, Capt. KING, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
Steamer leaving Feb. 9 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco March 5, 1869, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company.—Steamer ALASKA sails on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River. Freight received until 4 P. M. Friday, 8th inst.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR, sailing on SATURDAY, 16th inst.—Freight received until 4 P. M., FRIDAY, 15th inst. All former facilities afforded shippers on collections and inland charges.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA	KEMBLE	SATURDAY, Jan. 16
GEO. CROMWELL	VAILL	SATURDAY, Jan. 23

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, and MONTGOMERY on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Cabin passage $20.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS	Jan. 14.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. [illegible] SICE	Jan. 21.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau	Jan. 28.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamship GRANADA, Capt. F. N. HAMMER, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on FRIDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamer
ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER,
on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
This splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.
For freight or passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company.—Steamer ARIZONA sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River.
Freight received until 4 P. M., WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA,
Carrying the United States mails.
The well-known side-wheel steamship
DE SOTO, W. S. EATON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and elegant side-wheel steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Jan. 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini.
Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.
For further information apply at the General Office of the Company,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
where through tickets can be purchased.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train, Daily, for Otisville and intermediate Stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.
3:15 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate Stations.
4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and Stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.
6 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, Daily, for all points West and South. By this Train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester and Cincinnati, without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, Daily, for the West.
Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M., Way Train for Otisville—1:45 P. M., for Paterson—6:30 P. M., Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South—8 P. M., Emigrant and Way Train—11 P. M., for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway and Depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.
3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:30 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:00 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," FOUNDED 1855,
Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau,
To aid those who want well-qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To give parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent and exchange School properties.
Fourteen years' trial proves it efficient in securing THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE.
All wanting Teachers should see Teachers' Bulletin.
Teachers seeking positions should have Application Form. Demand for Experienced Teachers is constant. Early applications desirable.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, 14 Bond-st., N. Y.

ACADEMY OF MODERN LANGUAGES,
NO. 25 BOND-ST.
CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS.
French Language and Literature, Latin, Greek:
Prof. J. L. PARRAIN.
French and German Languages and Literature:
Prof. A. ENGEL.
Italian Language and Literature:
Prof. ANTONIO BIAGGI.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
Four vacancies after the Holidays.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, 170th-st. Boarding School for boys; French, language of the school; graduating courses for the modern languages, mathematics and business. Circulars, LEROY'S, No. 913 Broadway, and G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st., first floor.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 18. Superior advantages in all departments. Rooms commodious, carpeted and neatly furnished; steam heat; gas light; rates reasonable. GEO. C. SMITH.

ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, grammar, spelling, &c., taught at TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery, day and evening. Ladies' Department.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 125 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMILY SCHOOL for young ladies, at Newburg, N. Y. The semi-annual term begins Feb. 3. For circulars, address the Principal.

BOYS RECEIVE PRIVATE LESSONS, day or evening, at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 699 Broadway, and learn business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, &c., in one term.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S ENGLISH, French and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys, Newburg, N. Y.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I.—Second term opens Feb. 8, 1869.
P. A. ANDREU.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island.
E. HINDS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER desires to give instruction in classical or higher English branches to private pupils, or in a ladies' seminary. Apply to HENRY M. PIERCE, LL.D., President of Rutger's Female College, 5th-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY A YOUNG American lady, a position as nursery governess; teaches the English branches and music; unexceptionable references given. Address GOVERNESS, Station F, 3d-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

Parties styling themselves Alsop & Co., Foreign Commission and Shipping Merchants, Nos. 40 and 42 Broadway, also, No. 53 New-st., New-York, having issued a business card, the public are hereby notified that the above-mentioned parties are not in any way connected with Alsop & Co., of Lima, Peru, Valparaiso, Chili, San Francisco, Cal., represented in New-York only by the undersigned.
R. C. FERGUSSON,
No. 43 South-st., New-York.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

FIFTY BARRELS CIDER BRANDY, warranted strictly pure, New-York State, high proof. Also 15 bushels new apple seeds.
MINER & BESSON, No. 66 Pearl-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES A neatly-furnished room in a private family up town, with or without partial board; a room with grate-fire or register preferred. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, S. D. H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN, LADY, two small children and nurse, in first-class neighborhood and highly respectable private family; price not to exceed $50 per week. Address A. B. M., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT House—A suite of desirable rooms, with private table if required; also, a single room, with board in a first-class house. No. 16 5th-av.

WANTED—BOARD BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife; references given and required; location, 12th and 34th sts., 5th and 9th avs., preferred. Address FRENCH, Box No. 140 *Times* Office, stating location and terms.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN and his wife; parlor and bedroom with private table preferred, on second or third floors front; location between 18th and 37th sts., and 3d and 6th avs. Address with terms, Box No. 931, New-York Post Office.

NO. 4 EAST-10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—Furnished apartments, three rooms en suite, with conveniences complete, to let with private table only.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentlemen; family private. Apply at No. 658 Greenwich-st.

NO. 60 EAST 25TH-ST.—ROOMS TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, for ladies or gentlemen, or suitable for housekeeping if desired.

NO. 77 EAST 14TH-ST. (NEW NO. 113.)—An elegant suite of rooms on second floor front, to let with board; will be vacated Jan. 13. References required.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, (WITH-out board,) a front room on the second floor, with a small bedroom if desired. Inquire at No. 140 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

NO. 52 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE, second floor, handsomely furnished, to a family or party of gentlemen, with first-class board. Reference required.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with board, or rooms without board, at No. 107 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 135—A PARLOR FLOOR with private table; also, a parlor and bedroom on the second floor.

BOARD—TWO FRONT ROOMS ON THIRD floor may be had at No. 48 East 21st-st; late or early dinner to suit; house and location unexceptionable.

NO. 1,168 BROADWAY.—THREE LARGE front rooms to let furnished, without board. House has all modern improvements.

AT NO. 878 BROADWAY, THIRD DOOR above 18th-st.—Very desirable furnished rooms, single or en suite.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS ELEGANT rooms with board. Apply at No. 72 West 34th-st.

A LARGE ROOM ON THE FOURTH floor to let, with board, at No. 35 East 21st-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NO-tice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For paving, with trap-block, Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Sixty-sixth streets.
Second—For laying crosswalk from southeast to the southwest corner of Greenwich and Morton streets.
Third—For filling sunken lots between Broadway and Ninth-avenue, Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets.
Fourth—For paving, with trap-block, Fifty-seventh-street, from First to Second-avenue.
Fifth—For paving, with stone-blocks, Forty-sixth-street, from Second to Third-avenue.
Sixth—For building sewers in Fourth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-second streets, with branches, and in Sixty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
Seventh—For flagging sidewalks in Tenth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Fifty-second-street.
Eighth—For flagging sidewalks in Sixteenth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue B.
Ninth—For building sewer in Fourth-avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-fourth streets, with branch in Seventieth-street.
Tenth—For flagging sidewalks on the east side of Greenwich-street, from Battery-place to Morris-street.
Eleventh—For flagging sidewalks in Fiftieth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
Twelfth—For setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging sidewalks in East-street, from Broome to Grand.
Thirteenth—For building sewer in Fiftieth-street, between First-avenue and East River.
Fourteenth—For flagging sidewalks at numbers four hundred and twenty-three and four hundred thirty Ninth-avenue.
Fifteenth—For building sewers in Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first streets, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River, with connecting branches in Eleventh-avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on,
First—Both sides of Lexington-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Sixty-sixth-street, to the extent of half the block on both sides of the intersecting streets.
Second—Both sides of Greenwich-street and the southerly side of Morton-street to the extent of half the block from the southeasterly and southwesterly corners of Greenwich and Morton streets.
Third—Lots known as ward numbers five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten and sixty-four, on block number one hundred and nine, bounded by Broadway, Sixty-third-street, Ninth-avenue and Sixty-second-street.
Fourth—Both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, from First to Second-avenue, to the extent of half the block on said avenues.
Fifth—Both sides of Forty-sixth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, to the extent of half the block on said avenues.
Sixth—The easterly side of Fourth-avenue, from fifty-ninth to Sixty-third-street; also both sides of Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, and the southerly side of Sixty-third-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue; also both sides of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue; also the southerly side of Sixty-seventh-street, from Madison-avenue to a point one hundred and fifty feet easterly.
Seventh.—Both sides of Tenth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Fiftieth-street; also the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first-street.
Eighth—The southerly side of Sixteenth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue B.
Ninth—The easterly side of Fourth-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-fourth-street; also both sides of Seventieth, Seventy-first, and the southerly side of Seventy-second-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.
Tenth—The easterly side of Greenwich-street, from Battery-place to Morris-street.
Eleventh—Both sides of Fiftieth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
Twelfth—The westerly side of East-street, from Grand to Broome-street.
Thirteenth—Both sides of Fiftieth-street, between First-avenue and East River.
Fourteenth—Lots known as numbers four hundred and twenty-eight and four hundred and thirty Ninth-avenue.
Fifteenth—Both sides of Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first streets, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River; also, both sides of Eleventh-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Forty-second-street; also, the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Fortieth-street.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED,
GUERNSEY SACKETT,
} Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 5, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1869, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1869, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if it in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths or any of them; and if in his or their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."

J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
C. M. DEPEW,
} Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

DANCING

TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 11, AT 9.
Cards can be had from Mr. Trenor at his rooms, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av.
New classes formed on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

MR. AND MRS. BLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING AND LIGHT GYMNASTICS, at No. 64 West 34th-st. Classes in dancing for ladies and children daily; for gentlemen, Monday and Thursday; classes for light gymnastics, Tuesday and Friday. Particular care taken for round and high shoulders.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st. Classes every day and evening. All fashionable dances taught in one quarter; six in six private lessons.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES.—At No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BRICK-YARD FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
To responsible parties, a brick-yard, with steam engine temperers, brick machines, and all tools needed to run a first-class yard, and nearly all new, with plenty of wood in the vicinity. The yard is within six miles of a city of nearly 100,000 inhabitants, and on tide water. Address
C. J. WHEELER,
Providence, R. I.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $4,000 to $6,000, to take part in a manufacturing business, paying 100 per cent. Address A. B., Newark P. O., N. J., for two days.

A LAWYER WITH MORE BUSINESS than he can attend to desires a partner of experience and ability. Address A. B., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

PATENT OF A WATER METER FOR SALE—Newest construction; improved by the Croton Department. Inquire at the Croton Pipe-yard, foot of 14th-st., East River, or at No. 153 East 46th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS, VELOCIPEDES, CARRIAGES
SELLING AT GREAT BARGAINS.
SLEIGHS, BELLS, HARNESS, &c.,
at CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Warerooms,
Nos. 634, 636 and 638 Broadway.
Several second-hand carriages for sale cheap.

A FINE SADDLE PONY, THIRTEEN hands high; perfectly kind and gentle under saddle or harness; has always been used by children; will be sold for $125, as the owner has no further use for her. To be seen at Lewis' stables, No. 120 West 50th-st., near 6th-av., until sold.

FOR SALE—A PRETTY BLACK MARE, 14½ hands, gentle and sound; price $300. To be seen at Shephard's stable, 21st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A BAY HORSE, EIGHT YEARS, FIF-TEEN hands, good worker and free driver; fit for any light business; $50. No. 108 West 30th-st., near 6th-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA LARGE AND FINE four-story house, with extended back building; located in 22d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Possession May 1. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TWO BROWN-STONE HOUSES IN Claremont-av., near Fulton-av., for sale; and two on Cumberland-st., opposite Washington-park; fine locations. Inquire for T. B. JACKSON, builder and owner.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME AT ROSELLE.

For sale, three good DWELLINGS just being finished, at Roselle, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, forty minutes from New-York, five minutes from Elizabeth. A choice location. Apply to

A. D. HOPE, NO. 103 LIBERTY-ST.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE AT ORANGE, N. J.
HAMILTON & WALLIS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH NORWALK, CONN., a very neat new Gothic cottage, 6 rooms; location good; lot 50x100; possession at once; price $1,800; 80 per cent. on mortgage. Address D. B. A., Post Office Box No. 132, South Norwalk, Conn.

A VALUABLE LOT FOR SALE—ON the south side of 60th-st., 230 feet from the Boulevard and Circle; size of lot 25x100 feet 5 inches. Inquire on the premises, in the marble-yard.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS BUILDING NOS. 52 and 54 Murray-st., 50x90, five stories, with basement and sub-cellar.
A lease of this property can now be obtained on very favorable terms, and as it is the best building now unoccupied in that vicinity, the particular attention of business men is called to it.
HALSTED & STILES, Nos. 43 and 45 White-st.

FIFTH-AV.—A SEVEN YEARS' LEASE OF the property northeast corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st. Apply to J. R. DILLON, Nos. 79 and 81 William-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—SOME FIRST-CLASS tenement houses for respectable families, for which a fair rent and the best City reference will be given. Apply to, or address W. J. BURKE, store No. 181 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE WITH ABOUT THREE acres of land, to rent with privilege of purchasing, in neighborhood of South Orange, N. J. Apply stating rent, to J. M. H., Box No. 5,693 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—BY A DENTIST, ONE OR TWO rooms and the use of a parlor, between 9th and 26th sts. Address Dr. L. H., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.
Country seats or tracts of land adjacent to Westchester County villages, we can readily sell for cash, or exchange for City property. Parties sending descriptions by mail will please be explicit with all minute particulars.
HEGEMAN & BERTINE, No. 10 Pine-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.
Wanted to purchase for investment, a piece of property in Bowery, or 6th, 7th or 8th avs.; owners wishing to sell will, in answering, please state their lowest price, terms and rental to PROPERTY, Box 149 Post Office.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

OFFER FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON

WINTER CLOAKS,

SACQUES AND BASQUES,

OF VELVET, ASTRAKHAN AND OTHER DESIRABLE CLOTHS,
IMPORTED AND OF OUR OWN SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE, AT A

VERY GREAT SACRIFICE.

ALSO,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, MOURNING GOODS, LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS, UPHOLSTERY AND HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS, &c., &c.
AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THE ACTUAL COST, AND LOWER THAN EVER OFFERED BEFORE.

Lord & Taylor,

NO. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.
NO. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

THE GREAT Closing Out Sale,

TO BE CONTINUED UNTIL THE WHOLE STOCK IS DISPOSED OF,

REGARDLESS OF COST.

BARGAINS IN BOMBAZINES, POPLINS, REPS, ALPACAS, LUSTRE CORDS, CREPES, BLACK SILKS, &c., &c. ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF SECOND MOURNING GOODS.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

NO. 551 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STS.

BARGAINS
IN
BLANKETS,
BED COMFORTABLES,
QUILTS.

ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

WILLIAM GARDNER,

NO. 244 CANAL-ST., OPPOSITE EARLE'S HOTEL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
WILL OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FAMILY LINENS,
WHITE GOODS,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
PIQUES,
DOMESTIC SHEETINGS
AND SHIRTINGS,
IN ALL THE POPULAR MAKES,
PREPARATORY TO REMOVAL TO THEIR
NEW AND SPACIOUS STORE,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
GREAT SACRIFICE.—J. R. TERRY HAVING CONCENTRATED HIS IMMENSE AND CHOICE STOCK OF LADIES' FINE FURS, AT HIS UPTOWN STORE, IS NOW OFFERING THEM AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING GOODS.
THE PRICES WILL ASTONISH YOU.
J. R. TERRY,
NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.

R. H.		MACY.
R. H.	DRY GOODS	MACY.
R. H.	AND	MACY.
R. H.	FANCY GOODS,	MACY.
R. H.		MACY.
R. H.	AT POPULAR PRICES.	MACY.
R. H.	14th-st. and 6th-av.	MACY.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.
VELVETS, LACES
AND EMBROIDERIES.
NEW GOODS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
ELGER'S,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

NEW-YORK DISPENSARY.—THE AN-nual election for trustees of the above institution will be held THIS AFTERNOON, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock, at the office, in the Arsenal, on the corner of Elm and White sts.
ROBERT B. CAMPBELL.
New-York, Jan. 11, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—L'ŒIL CREVE.

NEW OPERA. NEW COMPOSER.
THE SECOND NOVELTY OF THE SEASON.
THIS MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 11, 1869, and
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
First time in America of Herve's chef d'œuvre,
L'ŒIL CREVE. L'ŒIL CREVE.
Opera Bouffe. Words and music by M. Herve, which created a great popular furore in Paris, and was the leading sensation of the gay capital during the past season. Its triumphant success was attested by the UNPARALLELED NUMBER OF OVER TWO HUNDRED CROWDED representations, and it was indorsed by the Press and the public as the chef d'œuvre of the celebrated composer, Herve. THE MUSIC is replete with sparkling melodies, and is of a piquant originality, while in point of artistic construction it far excels the usual standard of opera bouffe.
L'ŒIL CREVE,
after several months of preparation, will be presented in the most complete manner and with that perfection of detail and lavish outlay that have made the Theatre Francais so renowned under Mr. Grau's management.
THE CAST
includes the most prominent members of this unrivaled troupe, assisted by the entire company of 140 members.

Dindonette, (the belle of the village,)	Rose-Beil
Fleur-de-Noblesse, (daughter of the Marquis,)	Desclauzas
Alexandrivore, (the best marksman)	Ozvier
La Marquis (father of Fleur-de-Noblesse)	Beckers
Gerome, (a gendarme,)	Gabel
Bailiff	Genot
Ernest, (a young mechanic,)	Petit

Crossbowmen, Peasants, Peasant Girls, Nobles.
NEW AND PICTURESQUE SCENERY.
ACT 1.—Court-yard of the Inn.
ACT 2.—Gardens of the Chateau and Target Ground.
ACT 3.—Platform of the Castle—Tower and Prison cell.
The costumes and appointments are entirely new and prepared expressly for L'ŒIL CREVE.
Seats at the Theatre, Nos. 701 and 198 Broadway. Admission $1. Orchestra seats, reserved, 50 cents extra. Dress Circle, reserved, $1. Private Boxes from $6 to $10. Proscenium, $15. Family Circle, 30 cents. After 7½ o'clock half price.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

PAREPA-ROSA'S GRAND RENTREE.
ONLY ONE GRAND CONCERT,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 12.
The PAREPA-ROSA Concert Troupe will appear.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50. Seats can be secured to-day at the Academy of Music and at the Ticket Office in New-York, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM

Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Last week but two of the engagement of the
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE.
Third week of Brough's burlesque of
THIS EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock. { ERNANI; or, THE HORN OF A DILEMMA. } FULL HOUSES NIGHTLY.
To commence with a popular farce.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, the serio-comic drama of KATE KEARNY, and popular farce, and without extra charge beyond admission to the theatre. Com. Foote, Miss Nestelle, Anna Swan, Mr. and Mrs. Battersby, Mons. Bihin, Miss Briggs, Gen. Grant, Jr., &c. MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS.
Inexplicable Sea Monster and 1,000,001 Curiosities.
Increased attraction for the last two weeks of the LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
FEB. 1.—Introduction of the unprecedented BURLESQUE AND BALLET COMBINATION.

MISS ANNA DICKINSON

Will deliver her new lecture
FAIR PLAY,
At the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1869. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1; to be had at the following stores:
T. H. TERRY, No. 19 Union Square.
WM. FOSTER, Jr., Bible House.
GEO. W. CROSS, No. 130 Nassau-st.
P. W. DE HAM, No. 15 Nassau-st.
KELLOGG & POTTER, No. 15 3d-ave., and
SHELDON & CO., Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway.
Doors to open at 7 P. M.; lecture to commence at 8.

STEINWAY HALL.

OLE BULL'S
LAST GRAND CONCERT,
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12.
Assisted by the following popular artists:
Miss S. W. BARTON, of Boston, Soprano.
Mr. GUSTAVUS F. HALL, Baritone.
and a
FULL ORCHESTRA.
HERR CARL BERGMANN .... Conductor
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
RESERVED SEATS FIFTY CENTS EXTRA.
Seats for sale by diagram at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway; theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway, and at box office of Hall.
Doors open at 7, commence at 8 o'clock.
T. R. TURNBULL,
Business Manager.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—14TH-ST.

OPPOSITE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
L. B. LENT .... DIRECTOR
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE LAST WEEK
of the Grand Comic Pantomime, entitled
BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE.
BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE.
THE GREAT MELVILLE
AND HIS CHARMING INFANT SON,
in their intensely exciting
BAREBACK STEEPLECHASE ACT.
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
THE GREATEST OF EQUESTRIENNES,
in her thrilling and unapproachable
GRAND SCENE EQUESTRE.
ALL THE TALENTED ARTISTS
comprised in the Mammoth Circus Troupe, in
BRILLIANTLY-VARIED PERFORMANCES.

1869. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 1869.

LA COTERIE
GRAND FANCY DRESS HOP,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 13, 1869,
Under the auspices of the gentlemen connected with the offices of the Astor House, St. Nicholas Hotel, Fifth-av. Hotel, Hoffman House and Coleman House, where tickets can be obtained.
MUSIC.

Chef d'Orchestre	Harvey B. Dodworth
Directors of Promenade Bands,	P. Lesach and T. J. Dodworth
Director of Military Band	E. Myer

DECORATIONS:

Scenic artists	Dunbar and White
Singing birds, perfumed jets d'eau,	Goldsberger and Fortunio
Chandeliers	Kitchen & Co
Gas ornamentations	M. L. Curtis & Co
Floral emblems, wreaths, bouquets, &c.,	Mme. L. Schmidt and Son
Le Papier sur le plancher	H. Mattack
Caterers	Bladen & Hennin
Costumers	Seaver and Bolwell

OFFICERS:

G. R. SIMONS	President
G. S. ADAMS	Vice-President
E. H. ROGERS, Jr.	Secretary
GEO. W. HINKLE, Jr.	Treasurer

DIRECTORS:
PETER E. ABEL and HARRY C. RISLEY.
MANAGERS:

K. B. GEORGE,	S. S. JONES,	C. T. JONES,
S. B. CHAFFEE,	C. H. KING,	H. L. TRACY,
A. J. HUNTOON,	T. THOMPSON,	A. C. FOSTER.

Private boxes can now be secured at the office of the Fifth-av. Hotel.

ANNUAL
CARNIVAL BALL,
IN AID OF
THE AMERICAN
DRAMATIC FUND,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 11, 1869.

ROOMS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

Corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.
Prof. ROBERT VON SCHLAGINTWEIT'S
LECTURES IN ENGLISH ON HIGH ASIA.
By invitation of Hon. Charles P. Daly, Peter Cooper, Cyrus W. Field and others,
TUESDAY, Jan. 12. TUESDAY, Jan. 19.
SATURDAY, Jan. 16. SATURDAY, Jan. 23.
Tickets for the course, $3; single admission tickets, $1; can be obtained at the bookstores of Carleton and Christern, Broadway; at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway; the General Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway; Steinway Hall, and at the Rooms on the evening of the lecture.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
The SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION of Pictures and Sculptures is now open DAY and EVENING, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

REWARDS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, JAN. 10, 1869.—Charles M. Rogers, about 7 o'clock A. M., on the day before New-Year's, was murdered in front of his house in East 12th-st., between University-place and Broadway. Two men came through said street from 5th-av. and approached him. One of them actively participated in his murder and the other only passively. If the latter person will present himself, and become a witness, he shall receive from the Mayor a reward of $5,000, and from the District-Attorney a guarantee against prosecution.
A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.
Approved: SAML. B. GARVIN, District-Attorney.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.
First-class Furniture, in parlor, library and chamber suites, of newest styles.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENKAMP & SOSSAU, Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, (between 21st and 22d sts., N. Y.)
All orders from the country promptly attended to.

PERSONAL.

YOU WON MY HEART, TO BREAK IT, then leave me, friendless. I live in the past—your precious promises. Personal necessity makes me desperate; for God's sake send me something immediately, or anxiety will kill me, and all will be known. M. G.

FOR ADOPTION—BORN ON THE NIGHT OF Jan. 6, 1869, a beautiful-featured female child, of healthy American parents. Call at No. 89 York-st., Brooklyn. Mrs. HALLOWAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

H. L. BATEMAN .... Lessee and Director
EVERY EVENING,
THE SUCCESS OF THE YEAR,
AND
THE PRESENT GREAT SENSATION
IN PARIS AND NEW-YORK,

LA PERICHOLE,

OFFENBACH'S OPERA BOUFFE IN THREE ACTS, which has received the emphatic indorsement of all classes of the community as the most perfectly-mounted Opera Bouffe ever placed on the New-York stage, in each particular of
ARTISTS,
CHORUS,
ORCHESTRA,
SCENERY,
COSTUMES and
APPOINTMENTS,
being pronounced superior to the original production at the Theatre des Varietes, Paris, and far surpassing any performance ever witnessed in America.

LA PERICHOLE.

MLLE. IRMA	as LA PERICHOLE
M. AUJAC	as PIQUILLO

RECEIVED WITH THE GREATEST ENTHUSIASM
AND
GREETED WITH THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE
AFTER EVERY SONG,
Being nightly the recipients of no less than
TWELVE ENCORES.
The music being universally pronounced the most popular ever written by Offenbach, and destined to take rank far above all other compositions of this school, whether by the creator of the style himself, or by one of his many imitators.
EVERY EVENING, LA PERICHOLE.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office; Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and Delmonico's, 22 Broad-st.

THE TAMMANY! THE TAMMANY!

THE MAMMOTH PALACE OF AMUSEMENT.
EVERY EVENING. ADMISSION, 50c.
TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND PERSONS,
of the very first of the fashion and intelligence of the City, visited the Mammoth Palace of Amusement during the past week, whose verdict will attest the GRAND, MARVELOUS, AND ELEGANT character of the performances.
PROGRAMME:
GRAND BALLET D'ACTION.
SPARKLING EXTRAVAGANZA.
BRILLIANT QUARTETTE AND CHORUS.
THE ESSENCE OF AFTER DARK.
STARTLING RAILROAD SCENE.
THE GREAT SENYAH
IN HER TERRIFIC TRANSEPT FLIGHT.
LAUGHABLE COMIC PANTOMIME.
THE VICTORELLI BROTHERS,
THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD.
THE HUMOROUS PUNCH AND JUDY.
To conclude with
GETZ'S GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
Admission, 50c.; reserved Orchestra Circle, 50c. extra; reserved Orchestra Chairs, $1 extra.
Doors open at 7; programme commence at 7½, precisely.
GRAND MATINEE
NEXT SATURDAY, AT 2.

PAREPA-ROSA—STEINWAY HALL.

Triumphant reception and brilliant success.
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA'S CONCERT.
SECOND AND LAST GRAND CONCERT.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 15.
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA will be assisted by
Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, Sig. P. FERRANTI,
Mr. CARL ROSA, Mr. GEO. W. COLBY.
Mr. J. LEVY, the greatest cornet player in the world.
Admission $1; reserved seats $1 50.
The sale of seats will commence on Wednesday, at 9 A. M., at Steinway Hall, at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

SIGNORA ELENA LANARI,

PRIMA DONNA SOPRANO,
recently from Italy, will appear for the first time in America.
AIDED BY EMINENT MUSICAL TALENT,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 19.
Admission $1; reserved seats, $1 50.
For sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, on and after Wednesday next.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

TWELFTH ANNUAL BALL in aid of the NEW-YORK ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1869.
HONORARY MEMBERS.

Joseph J. O'Donohue,	James Moore,
Michael J. Cody,	John Kelly,
Z. J. Halpin,	Owen W. Brennan,
Matthew T. Brennan,	James B. Nicholson,
Bryan Lawrence,	James Keane,
James Lynch,	James Sadlier,
John J. Bradley,	Patrick McCarty,
Oscar Spence,	Henry Shields,
George G. Barnard,	William Lalor,
Dennis Hennessy,	Robert McGinness,
James Murphy,	John Murphy,

Richard O'Gorman, James Kelly, Joseph H. Hamilton.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Jeremiah Quinlan,	William J. Kane,
Thomas Muldoon,	John Fox,
Wm. H. Shields,	Thomas J. Flynn,
James H. Coleman,	Francis Curran,
Thomas J. O'Brien,	P. Malone,
Francis Higgins,	Frank McElroy,
John Duane,	John Flanagan,
John Hayes,	John Byrne,
Maurice J. Power,	John T. McGowan,
Andrew L. Byrne,	Peter Trainor,
Walter Roche,	Thomas J. Creamer,
Peter McQuade,	Michael F. Wynne,
Charles O'Connor,	Daniel E. Coyle,
D. W. O'Halloran,	Joseph J. Marrin,
James J. McCormick,	Thomas J. Cummins.

JEREMIAH QUINLAN, President.
WALTER ROCHE, First Vice-President.
CHAS. O'CONNOR, Second Vice-President.
WM. J. KANE, Corresponding Secretary.
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Boxes can be obtained at T. Quinlan's, 138 William-st.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.

THE FORTIETH ANNUAL BALL,
IN AID OF THE
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND OF THE LATE NEW-YORK (Volunteer) FIRE DEPARTMENT,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, 1869.
Tickets, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, Five Dollars; extra ladies' tickets, Two Dollars. Can be obtained from the members of the Committee or from the officers.
JAS. F. WENMAN, Prest., No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
Proscenium and Dress Circle Boxes can be secured on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

FERRERO'S ANNUAL BALL,

AT
APOLLO HALL,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 28TH-ST., (FOR ADULTS,) THURSDAY, FEB. 4, 1869.
TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS,
TO BE HAD AT THE ACADEMY.

THE SOCIAL READING CIRCLE

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
MEETS EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING.
For particulars address
J. E. FROBISHER, No. 253 East 32d-st.

ODD FELLOWS' FESTIVAL.—SOIREE MUSICALE ET DANSANTE.—Irving Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1869, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, $3, admitting a gentleman and two ladies. Can be obtained of L. F. Harrison, Esq., Irving Hall, and of any member of Mercantile Lodge. JOSEPH DIXON,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
CHARLES H. MAYER, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF 98 VALUABLE lots on Madison, Lexington, 1st and 4th avs., Avenue A, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th and 56th sts.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) by order of Edward Pearsall and Phebe Pearsall, Executors of estate of Frances Pearsall, deceased:
1ST-AV.—Southeast corner 56th-st., 5 lots, each 20x98.6.
AVENUE A—Southwest corner 56th-st., 5 lots, each, 20x98.6.
EAST 56TH-ST.—21 lots, entire front, south side, between 1st-av. and Avenue A, each 20x100.5.
LEXINGTON-AV.—Northwest corner 44th-st., 5 lots, each 20x95.
EAST 44TH-ST.—4 lots, north side, 95 feet west of Lexington-av., adjoining the above, each 20x100.5.
32 lots, comprising the entire block bounded by Madison and 4th-avs., 45th and 46th sts.
LEXINGTON-AV.—Entire front, east side, between 42d and 43d sts., 10 lots, each 20x100.
EAST 42D AND 43D STS.—8 lots, adjoining the above on the rear.
4TH-AV.—Northeast corner 46th-st., 6 lots, corner lot 30x100.5, balance 20x100.5.
EAST 42D-ST.—South side, 125 feet west of Lexington-av., 2 lots, each 25x100.
TERMS OF SALE—75 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years at 7 per cent.
Maps now ready at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE NORTH-east corner of Chambers-st. and West Broadway, known as the Girard House, to close an estate.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, JAN. 19, 1869,
At 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
CHAMBERS-ST., NORTHEAST CORNER OF WEST BROADWAY.—The valuable property known as the Girard House, including the brown-stone building No. 125 Chambers-st., adjoining, being 100 feet in front on Chambers-st., by 75 feet in depth on West Broadway. The building is four stories in height, and covers nearly the entire plot, and built in a very substantial manner, now occupied as a first-class hotel, with stores on the first floor, at a rental of $27,000. Possession on delivery of deeds. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 3D-AV., 40TH AND 41ST STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Thomas W. Pearsall, deceased:
40TH-ST.—6 lots on the north side, 150 feet west of 4th-av.
41ST-ST.—1 lot on the south side of 41st-st., 205 feet east of Madison-av.
3D-AV.—8 lots on the west side of 3d-av., comprising the entire front between 109th and 110th sts.
For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON 70TH-ST., NEAR THE BOULEVARD.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
70TH-ST.—Four lots situate on the north side of 70th-st., 425 feet west of 9th-av., and about 101 feet east of the Grand Boulevard. Each 25x100.5.
Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—ON WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., in front of their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., a pair of bay mottled mares, 8 years old, sisters, nearly 16 hands high, very stylish and good travelers, and a very superior pair of carriage horses, believed to be perfectly sound, and are kind in every respect. A Brett barouche, in fine order, but little used, built by Wood Bros.; cost $1,300. A set of double harness, in good order, covered buckles. The above are only sold for want of use by the gentleman now owning them. Also, a landau, built by Binder, the best maker in Paris.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

OFFICE DESKS AND TABLES.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at Salesrooms, No. 101 Liberty-st., counting-house and office desks, tables, chairs, &c.; also three writing cabinets.
ON TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock,
by order of assignees, a fine assortment of silver-plated ware and cutlery.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

MONDAY, JAN. 11, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT No. 13 8th-st., near University-place, a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mantel and pier mirrors, parlor and dining-room suites, mahogany bedsteads, mattresses, &c. Catalogues at No. 77 Cedar-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS at 8.

Now in its 350th representation.
The great and unrivaled American Pantomimist, GEO. L. FOX'S wonderful production of
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
now in the SECOND YEAR of its
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS,
continues to attract crowded and delighted audiences.
GEO. L. FOX (the people's favorite) as HUMPTY DUMPTY.
Mlle. RITA SANGALLI and the fascinating ballet,
UNEQUALED IN THE UNITED STATES.
THE NEW BURLESQUE RAILROAD SENSATION.
HE'S SAVED! HE'S SAVED!
And H. D. continues to amuse you all.
ROARS OF LAUGHTER.
MATINEES, 1½, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager ..... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
LAST NIGHTS, FOR THE PRESENT,
OF THE FOLLOWING PLAYS:
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1869,
will be presented Goldsmith's great comedy of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER,
With beautiful scenery, elegant costumes, splendid appointments and the following distribution:

Young Marlow	Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Hardcastle	Mr. John Gilbert
Tony Lumpkin	Mr. Geo. Holland
Hastings	Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Diggory	Mr. A. W. Young
Sir Charles Marlow	Mr. G. F. Browne
Jeremy	Mr. E. Milton
Stingo	Mr. J. W. Leonard
Tom Twist	Mr. S. Melton
Miss Hardcastle	Miss Rose Eytinge
Mrs. Hardcastle	Mrs. Vernon
Miss Neville	Mrs. Clara Jennings
Susan	Miss Greene

TUESDAY, Jan. 12—MONEY.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13—(Last time)—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
THURSDAY, Jan. 14—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
FRIDAY, Jan. 15—MONEY.
In preparation,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Box-book for Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S NIGHTS now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers .... JARRETT & PALMER
TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
Doors open at 7:30; begins at 8 P. M.; concludes at 10:40.
ENORMOUS HOUSES,
ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES,
to witness the
GREAT DRAMA OF THE DAY,
GREAT DRAMA OF THE DAY,
AFTER DARK;
AFTER DARK;
LONDON BY NIGHT, or LONDON BY NIGHT.
THE GREAT RAILROAD SCENE.
THE GREAT RAILROAD SCENE.
The great scenes of the UNDERGROUND RAILWAY,
THE RAILROAD STATION,
THE SILVER HELL,
THE CONCERT HALL SCENE,
and that strange scene under BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE, with its houseless lodgers of vagrants and waifs. London grandeur in sight, and the wife's attempted suicide.
THE SCENERY IS ALL TRUE TO LONDON IN THE YEAR 1868.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Admission 50c.

POSTPONEMENT FOR TWO WEEKS OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF MR. JOHN OWENS, AT AN ENORMOUS EXPENSE, IN ORDER TO GRATIFY THE INCREASING PUBLIC DESIRE FOR A CONTINUANCE OF THE PERFORMANCE OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
AND THE EMERALD RING.
THIS GREAT TRIUMPH OF ART WILL BE PLAYED THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

A HIT.	FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
A HIT.	FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
A HIT.	SOPHIE,
A HIT.	IRENE,
A HIT.	JENNIE,
A HIT.	FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Prize drama by J. F. Poole, BLUE SKIN; Or, JACK AND HIS PALS; THE COUNTRY SCHOOL; BOB BUTLER AND TROUPE; BOWERY VARIETIES.
TUESDAY EVENING—Annual benefit of Mrs. W. G. JONES.
FRIDAY EVENING—Benefit of Mr. W. H. WHALLEY.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS' OPERA HOUSE—14TH-ST.

Crowded houses. Triumphant success of TROVATORE, Genevieve de Bryant, Gensdarmes. TROVATORE, Genevieve de Bryant, Gensdarmes. TROVATORE, Genevieve de Bryant, Gensdarmes. TROVATORE, Genevieve de Bryant, Gensdarmes. Live Ingin, Love Among the Roses, Trovatore. Unsworth, Eugene, Nelse Seymour, St. Clair, Dempster, Hogan, Hughes, Raphael De Solla, Dan Bryant.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
IMMENSE HIT.
IMMENSE HIT.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.

The ladies and gentlemen engaged will please assemble in the Green Room, at 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, 16th, preparatory to the opening on MONDAY, Jan. 25.
JAMES SCHONBERG,
Stage Manager.

PROF. AND MRS. FROBISHER'S

HUMOROUS AND DRAMATIC READINGS,
WEDNESDAY EVENING AT MORRISANIA.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

BENEFIT CONCERT TO MATTHEW D. GREENE, at Irving Hall, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1869.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks to the few that have so nobly responded to the call, but would state that there are many (to whom circulars have been sent) to whom Mr. Greene has been a warm friend that, as yet, have paid no attention to the matter. It is a well-known fact that the beneficiare has always been a warm-hearted, liberal man, whose purse was always open in cases of distress, and now, that he is paralysed and unable to earn a living, it is hoped that his friends will not turn a deaf ear to his appeal. He does not ask for a donation, but slight patronage in the purchase of tickets, which are $1 each, and for which a splendid entertainment will be given. Tickets can be had at the various hotels, or of
WM. L. PROCH, Treasurer, No. 20 4th-av.

GOOD TEMPLARS' ANNIVERSARY.—The Annual Entertainment of the MANHATTAN LODGE OF GOOD TEMPLARS will take place at the COOPER INSTITUTE, MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 11. Addresses, Music, Singing, Tableaux Vivant; with a Grand Exhibition of the amusing effect of LAUGHING GAS, by Dr. COLTON, who has kindly volunteered for the occasion.
TICKETS, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Doors open at seven. To commence at 7¾ o'clock.

LECTURES.

LECTURE BY RIGHT REV. THOS. M. CLARK, Bishop of Rhode Island, at Lyric Hall, 6th-av., near 42d-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Man or the Living Machine." Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Fleming's, No. 663 6th-av.; McFarland's Bookstore, Broadway and 23d-st.; Evangelical Bookstore, No. 3 Bible House, and at Lyric Hall.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatories of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

A LARGE VARIETY OF THE FINEST piano-fortes in the City; Agraffe treble, warranted six years. Two used a short time at bargains.
JENNYS & SON,
Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

100 PIANOS, ORGANS AND MELODEONS at bargains for cash; also, to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF WINDING UP our present business, we will dispose of our stock of pianos at very reduced prices.
A. H. GALE & CO., No. 207 East 12th-st.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees relief to all ladies requiring special treatment. Sure relief to the most anxious patient, with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies about to require nursing.

WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED by Dr. POWERS, No. 116 Chatham-st. Young men, for weakness, emissions, take Dr. POWERS' grand discovery, Elixir of Life. Recommended before marriage.

A SURE CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE with or without medicine.—Doctress ESTELA, No. 144 West 27th-st., near 7th-av. She never fails. Her $5 French pills are certain.

ALL THE WORST PRIVATE DISEASES cured by Dr. POWERS, No. 116 Chatham-st., without mercury; also, manhood restored by his Elixir of Life. Recommended before marriage.

LADIES IN TROUBLE CURED BY DR. POWERS, No. 116 Chatham-st. Certain cure immediately, with or without medicine. Monthly pills and mixture, $5; sure thing. Circulars free.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of thirty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Christian Duty and Opportunity—Sermon by Rev. C. C. McCabe.

Chaplain C. C. McCabe, of Libby Prison fame, discoursed to a large congregation in the South Second-street Methodist Episcopal Church, Williamsburg, yesterday morning, on the subject of Christian duty as measured by opportunity. He described the rise and progress of Methodism in this country as the result of an opportunity. When Philip Embury could not think of any place to preach, Barbara Heck told him to preach in his own house; then Embury said: "But where's the congregation?" "Teach to us," said Barbara, and accordingly Embury preached to a congregation of six persons in his own house—all of them church members. From that little band had grown their great and wide-spread denomination, until it was to be found wherever the traveler went, all over the land—building at the rate of one church every day, and keeping pace with the rapidly-increasing population. Bishop Ames had related to a meeting of Methodist preachers, out West, when the speaker was present, that he had once tried to ride into a part of the country where no preacher had yet been, desiring to be the first to make known the name of Jesus to the people whom he should meet with, but to his astonishment and gratification he found that the Methodist preacher had been before him, and indeed he received a preacher's welcome in the wigwam of an Indian Methodist preacher. Mr. Boutwell had said that when the Pacific Railroad was finished the mines of the Pacific would pour out treasures worth $500,000,000. To cultivate these resources, millions of all nations and climes and religions were coming to our country, and thirty-two years hence our population would amount to a hundred millions. Not only were foreigners pouring in here from Europe, but by the Pacific from China. The Chinese already in our borders are building their temples and erecting their heathen gods on our mountain sides. Here was opportunity for all Christian denominations to unite their energies toward the uprooting of idolatry in this land. He wished, too, that the Catholics would help them, but he was afraid they wouldn't, for they seemed to delight in keeping the people in ignorance. If they would only give the people the Bible he would let them keep some of their ritualism and mummeries, for the Bible would soon clean these things out and exalt God above them all. In Rome, where there were three hundred and sixty-five cathedrals, they were afraid of one little Protestant chapel capable of holding a few hundred persons, and it was ordered outside the walls of the city, so they could not expect much help to slay idolatry from that quarter. There was a question which had often suggested itself to the Sixth Corps of the Union army, to which he belonged during the war—"Can we do it?" Now, that was the question that commended itself to Christians. And he was sure that they would do the work if the spirituality of their people had not died out, and he was happy to say it had not. It was the duty of all Christian denominations to form a hollow square, and prepare to meet the foe of idolatry and godlessness in a face to face encounter; the existence of these obstacles to the progress of truth was the sufficient opportunity for the Christian Church to embrace, and now was the time to draw up their light artillery into line and launch out upon the common enemy a continuous and persistent fire of religious truth addressed to the hearts and the souls of mankind. It was in the spirituality of the Church that he found hope for his country. And when the questions occurred to him: Can the Republic withstand the shocks that yet await it? Will this nation survive the trials yet to be gone through with?—he found comfort in the thought that there was room on our soil for millions more from other lands—room until the whole land was peopled as densely as was Massachusetts, with the spirit of Christian liberty pervading the community. With the church and the school-house ever in sight of each other, and the Church's spirituality burning in zealous love and persistent in the good works, the Republic was safe.

Ritualism—Sermon by Rev. Day K. Lee, D. D.

Rev. Dr. Lee, pastor of the Universalist Church corner Bleeker and Downing streets, preached a sermon on ritualism last evening, taking for his text the words of Christ to the woman of Samaria: "The hour cometh and now is, when the true worshipper shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth, for the Father seeketh such to worship him." At the time, he said, when Christ uttered these words, the Samaritans had their temple of worship on the mountain, and the Jews theirs in Jerusalem. Both were extreme ritualists, and each so wedded to his own place, and form and ceremonies of worship, that their contentions with each other often resulted in blows and bitter animosity. Each was eager to obtain from the Saviour, whom they assumed to be at least a prophet, an opinion favorable to their own peculiar forms; but, instead of commending either, he condemned both, and as the true medium and form of worship acceptable to the Father, commended that only which is rendered to him "in spirit and in truth." And in proportion as the Father is worshiped "in spirit and in truth," forms and ceremonies which now to a great and embarrassing extent weigh down and trammel the pure, simple spirit of Christianity, will sink into insignificance and neglect. Imagine for a moment the Saviour of mankind as he preached his ever-memorable Sermon on the Mount, a moral guide to the world for all time—looking out on the multitude from piles of ruffles and gaudy robes. Imagine the disciples similarly attired as they discoursed to eager crowds concerning the death and sacrifice of their Great Master, to the conversion of three thousand souls in one day. In proportion to the intelligence and elevation of a people, is observable the absence of all those useless, extravagant and meaningless forms, and the presence of the active living spirit of Christ, which warms and elevates and purifies all around it. The most useful and effective Christian preachers in both hemispheres are men eminent for their simple but pure and earnest Christian teachings. Spurgeon, in England, is as remarkable for simplicity of manner as for forcible, earnest and successful preaching. Mr. Beecher, who is, perhaps, foremost of all on the Western Continent as an efficient servant of Christ, reaching everywhere the hearts of the masses, and with brain and heart enough to outweigh a hundred ruffled clerical tops, is as simple, unpretending and informal as he is great. Compare these men and their simple, earnest mode of worship with the paraphernalia, ceremonies, and genuflections of the Mohammedan, the Brahmin, or the mummeries of St. Alban's—for these are all merely extreme ritualists—and see wherein dwells the "spirit and the truth" which the Father seeks in his worshipers. Loving, as I do, the cause of women, I yet could never imagine her in Bloomer dress without regarding her in a light purely ridiculous; but ridiculous as it is for woman to borrow the uniform of man, it was exceeded by the ritualist, who could worship God only in the uniform of woman. In concluding his discourse he said, the simpler the forms of religious worship in any Church, the more in accord was that Church with the true worship of the Almighty Father of us all, and the genius of the Government under which this nation is to live on and prosper in the coming ages. Here, on this simple platform of religion pure and undefiled, he tendered to all the right hand of Christian fellowship.

The Parish of the Epiphany.

The first anniversary of the institution of the Parish of the Epiphany was celebrated yesterday evening at the Cooper Institute. Some time before the hour of commencement arrived the hall was filled, seats and aisles. The first exercises were musical, during which Rev. Mr. Preston entered and was greeted with applause. These exercises were followed by a solo and trio "Saviour Source of Every Blessing," the solo sung by Mrs. A. A. Barrows.

Dr. Birdsall then expressed his thanks for the encouragement given to his efforts to provide religious privileges for the Catholics of this district. He stated that the City contains 600,000 Catholics. [Applause.] This parochial district, bounded by Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth streets, and Fourth-avenue and Avenue A, contained 10,000 Catholics, [applause,] and yet no Catholic church. The parish has, during the past year, contributed for various purposes $5,000, and for building a place of worship about $5,000 more. St. Stephen's Church has given $1,800, St. Ann's $2,800; [applause;] other churches have given about $4,600; from individuals, $5,600; picnics, hibernicons and fairs have brought in enough to make the whole sum received, $44,500. As to spending the money, Providence has assisted the institution to a piece of land within thirty feet of the centre of the parochial district, large enough to hold a church, 70 feet by 130, and a residence for the priest.

A plan of the future church was exhibited, a sort of one-sided gothic edifice, not much applauded, perhaps not suitably appreciated, by the audience. At the close of this report, Gounod's Ave Maria was beautifully sung by Mlle. Julie de Braux, soprano of St. Stephen's Church.

Rev. Thomas S. Preston, commenced his lecture on "The Triumph of Faith," by alluding to the success of the institution whose anniversary he was assisting to celebrate. He explained the meaning of the Feast of the Epiphany. Then, coming to the matter of faith, he gave his hearers an opportunity for its exercise by saying a good many things which they did not generally seem capable of understanding. "Faith is the acceptance of what God reveals, simply because he reveals it; because God cannot deceive nor mistake." Faith has to do with affirmations, not with negations and protests. The only condition necessary for faith is a divine teacher. The Apostles and first converts to Christianity exercised faith because they accepted truths contrary to their prejudices. Faith is possible in the Catholic Church and impossible out of it. Protestants, priding themselves on their intellect, lose the capacity of faith. They hold to some Christian truths, but in such a way that there is no virtue in them. No Protestant sect claims infallibility. They pretend to faith in the Bible. But the Bible is not a living teacher, and therefore cannot excite faith. It only suffices to confuse the judgment. If Christ had wished people to learn from books, why did he no invent printing presses and send out journeymen printers for evangelists. [Applause.] The speaker confessed his incapacity to understand any proof of the authenticity of Scripture except the infallible dictum of the Catholic Church. The Bible is undergoing changes, and will soon lose all its original character. [Applause.] One small portion of a small part of a Protestant sect does pretend to infallibility, viz.: The High Church party of the Protestant Episcopal sect. It holds that certain Churches are branches of the original Church. But the primitive Church is dead, and branches cannot exist. The speaker regarded their Catholic vestments as no certain proof of catholicity. This argument must be allowed to prove that faith is impossible outside of the Catholic Church. The tendency of Protestantism is from faith to disbelief, total disbelief, Atheism. It presents a Church without authority, a ministry with no power from God, sacraments which are only symbolic and have no power to convey grace. The intellectual men *par excellence* of our day—Emanuel Swedenborg and other Spiritualists—are the natural outgrowth of Protestantism. The triumph of faith is the power of Catholics to know God through living, divinely authorized teachers, and the other powers and performances of Catholics and the Catholic Church. Nations were never more loyal to the Roman Pontiff than now; and the coming Council will rival the glories of Nice and Trent.

A quartet, "Venite Adoremus" concluded the evening's entertainment.

The Character of Christ—Sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached to a crowded congregation in the Bethel Mission Chapel, Hicks-street, last evening. Never did he address a more attentive auditory, and never did he speak with greater pathos and more telling eloquence. He announced as his subject "The Character of the Lord Jesus Christ," and commenced by saying that it was his intention to select a few test cases from Christ's life by which to measure His value as a friend and Saviour, for if they knew what a man would do in certain circumstances, they would be apt to think and to say that they knew him through and through. The cases he would select were from Christ's conduct during His great popularity, at the time when the people heard Him gladly, and when He was feared by the Sanhedrim. Some men, when they were making money, were bold and said things loud and plain; but when they had made their money they were conservative—were remarkably careful as to how they expressed their opinions, or whether they expressed any at all. He took Christ in His prosperity, when the Temple was against Him, and when the people were for Him; when He was in the full tide of His popularity. The first case he selected was that related in Luke vii, 36, and following verses, of the "woman in the city, which was a sinner," who visited Christ in the mansion of the Pharisee while he was dining. This woman was the type of the lowest depth of social degradation. She was a great sinner. Christ as among the great. She was friendless. He was surrounded by those who sought occasion to find fault with him, and viewed in the light of social law, there was no reason why He should not have spurned her. But instead of casting her off He took advantage of His knowledge of what was passing through Simon's mind, and without transgressing any social rule, he said, "Simon, I have somewhat to say unto thee." And Simon said, "Master, say on." Then Christ advanced upon him with the parable of the creditor who had the two debtors. This whole scene, as depicted by Mr. Beecher, was most effective. Then came the next test case—that of the woman taken in adultery, which was described to the life, so that some persons in the audience gazed at the door as if to see the Jews sneaking out, not to look for stones with which to stone the woman, but to get away from the withering answer of Christ, "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone." The offending woman did not follow the sneaking fellows who had persecuted her; she remained; she clung to Christ. There was about Him a special attraction for wicked people, for with Him they found sympathy, not rebuke. The last case selected was that of the Syrophenician woman who besought Jesus to cast the devil out of her daughter. In this, the prejudice of the Jews against foreigners was dwelt upon. The Jews regarded all foreigners as Gentiles, and the Greeks all the rest of the world beside themselves as barbarians, and this feeling was not quite extinct among ourselves in this country. As to the case of the woman last alluded to, Mr. Beecher observed that there were many mothers who had daughters with devils, and who would gladly accept the kind offices of one who would cast them out. Christ loved purity, and yet the impure gathered to Him. Mr. Beecher then spoke of Christ's low origin; the growth of His power and influence; how His wisdom had reconstructed the whole moral philosophy of the world, and how His views had transformed the whole globe. He was not sinful, yet He had for His companions those who were. Would they have such a friend as Christ? Would they accept Him as their Saviour? They might feel assured that Christ would receive them if they would accept Him. Christ went to men when they were wrong just as the doctor goes to men who were sick. Did they want a friend like that? His last words to them were "Go to Jesus."

Sermon by Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island.

Last evening Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, preached at Calvary Church in aid of the funds of the St. Barnabas Home, his text being the 20th verse of the 31st chapter of Proverbs: "She stretcheth forth her hand to the poor."

The whole chapter from which the text was taken he said, described the attributes of a good and virtuous woman. He had chosen the text because the institution for which he was about to speak was under the management of women. The reverend gentleman then referred to the many ways in which charity is often obtained by false pretences, and said that many were deterred from giving through fear that their gifts would be misapplied. In this case there need be no such fear. The institution was a most deserving one. Not only were food and clothing supplied, but advice was given, sympathy extended, and work found for those needing it. It had been said that in this country every one could find work that needed it; but, unfortunately, this was not always strictly true, at least in the large cities. The cause was that people flocked to these centres when their services were not needed. Young men and girls come in from the country under the impression that they could earn larger wages and spend a pleasanter life than they could at home. Far better would it be for the majority to remain where they belonged. Here thousand snares beset them and too often they were ruined. Much of the destitution here was undoubtedly due to the fact that we have too many consumers and too few producers. Of the former we had at least ten times as many as should be. The Bishop then made an eloquent appeal for aid in behalf of the funds of the St. Barnabas Home. He besought his hearers to give something, however little it might be, to remember the miseries of those in sickness and poverty, and particularly to think of the sufferings of the young and the aged. It was to these that the institution opened its doors, and as Christ fed the multitude without asking whether they believed or not, so did the managers of this institution feed all who applied, without asking whether they were Jews or Gentiles, Romanists or Protestants.

On the conclusion of the sermon a collection was taken up in behalf of the Home.

Sermon by Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

The pulpit of Plymouth Church was occupied last night by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and there was an unusually large congregation present. He selected the following as his text:

"They saw no man save Jesus only."—St. Matthew, xvii., 8.

Mr. Tyng proceeded to show the mission of Christ upon the earth, and the great glory of His works. As an illustration of His glory he pointed to the transfiguration on the Mount before Peter, James and John. With Him appeared Moses and Elias. Then Peter said, "Lord, it is good to be here;" but while there a cloud enveloped them, and the disciples fell upon their faces, and behold a voice came out of the cloud which said, "This is my beloved Son." Jesus said to them, "Arise, be not afraid." When they raised their eyes they saw Jesus only. Moses and Elias had disappeared, and this taught them that none could save them but Jesus. The law according to Moses was dead, and with the disciples there was nothing but God's law. All were dependent upon Christ, and all had to look to Him, were they even upon the verge of hell. Absolutely nothing could be acquired unless they saw Jesus. The man who came to the world and was slain was Jesus, and the King who shall come to adjudge the world was the Saviour. They must let their thoughts be entirely centred on this Saviour, because he was the Alpha and Omega of their faith. They need expect no further development from Christ, for Jesus stood in all his completeness. There was to be no poetical or philosophical development. When the Lord sent His Son the cloud was removed, and when Jesus said to His disciples, "arise," they understood not all they saw, but their faith dismissed every question and every doubt. The order of their faith was first Jesus and last Jesus. The reverend gentleman in closing begged of them to lift up their hearts and see Jesus, through whom they might be saved.

New Bethany Chapel.

The dedication services of the New Bethany Chapel, corner of Eighty-first-street and Eleventh-avenue, took place yesterday afternoon. It is a very small wooden building, but tastefully decorated internally, and has been appropriated to its present use through the efforts of Mr. Alfred W. Boyce, the Superintendent, who, last October, resigned the charge of a similar establishment, on the corner of Broadway and Eighty-fourth-street, which he had been the means of creating. The present enterprise includes both a mission and a Sunday School.

The services yesterday, after the usual praying, singing and Scripture reading, were opened by Mr. Boyce, who gave a short history of his undertaking, and was followed by Rev. Messrs. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Thos. Anderson, D. D., John Dowling, D. D., W. Pope Yeaman, George Guirey, Rev. Dr. Winters, Mr. W. K. Moore and Mr. John Goodwin. The discourses of these gentlemen were similar, and touched briefly, in general terms, upon the good work done by Sunday Schools and Missions. Mr. Moore spoke of a small boy in the process of masticating plum pudding. He said the small boy was asked what he would like if he were rich. He replied, "plum pudding, plum pudding, all the time!" So Mr. Moore said he would like missions, missions, all the time. He proposed a collection, and said that those who gave would feel an ownership in the school. He related that another boy, who had given a dollar toward building a steamer, when told to leave the deck, said he was part owner and would stay as long as he pleased. More entertaining stories of the kind were told by Mr. Moore. During the proceedings, a lady of discontented mind, who announced herself as belonging to the Pilgrim Baptist Church, made an attack upon the ministry for their mode of conducting their churches. She thought that too much attention was given to fairs and strawberry festivals, and too little to visiting among the poor. A hymn was sung, and the exercises closed with a benediction.

Anthon Memorial Church.

Rev. Dr. Richard Newton preached yesterday evening, on "The action of the late General Convention and its Lessons." His text was "And lo Eli sat upon a seat by the wayside watching; for his heart trembled for the ark of the Lord." From this text and the fact that Eli trembled unnecessarily, the speaker drew consolation for the Protestant Episcopal Church, whose ark he regards as in the hands of the Philistines, since the General Convention met. Speaking in detail of the doings of the Convention he alluded approvingly to its refusal to alter the Creed so as to make it more like that of the Greek Church, to its action with reference to the marriage of divorced persons, to the Pastoral Letter and to Bishop Lee's sermon. But he went on to criticise sharply its refusal to alter the canon on geographical boundaries of parishes, its rendering more rigid the exclusion of non-Episcopal ministers from Episcopal pulpits, its refusal to grant Dr. Muhlenberg's request that a certain amount of discretionary power be allowed clergymen in the management of the Church service, and finally its refusal to put any restrictions on Ritualists. Summing up what the Convention did, he said its spirit was "No liberty to Protestant principles, and no restraint on ritualistic fooleries." They did those things which they ought not to have done; and they left undone those things which they ought to have done. One "lesson learned" from the Convention is the true position of the different parties in the Church, viz.: Ritualists or Romanizers, the High Church Party and the Evangelical Party. The High Church Party had chosen to give its support to the Ritualists, and this leaves the Evangelical Party in a hopeless minority so far as influencing Church legislation is concerned. In view of this, the preacher recommended to the Evangelists earnest cooperation with each other and with non-Episcopal Christians, the refusal of support to all Church organizations controlled by the General Convention, and the hearty support of Evangelical organizations. Although the speaker stated his views forcibly and assailed the Convention with ridicule as well as argument, the tone of the sermon was elevated and Christian-like.

Young Men's Christian Association.

One of a series of sermons before the Young Men's Christian Association was delivered last evening at the Reformed Dutch Church, in Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth-street. The preacher was Rev. Dr. Boardman, of Auburn. He enlarged upon the great work already performed by the Association, and the further work it was likely to do during the last third of the present century. He considered that many signs indicated the speedy approach of the Millenium. Among these was the present tendency to union among Christian Churches, the increase of individual activity in Mission and Bible schools, and the general interest in Christ, there having never been a period when so many lives of Christ had been written as now. Added to these was the vast accumulation of instrumentalities, material and spiritual, for Christian work, the rapid increase of population and power in Christian nations, and especially the ascendency of Protestantism. There was, also, the speaker said, a universal tendency to inquiry in the world regarding the Christian religion, owing to the power of the nations professing it, and there was also a steady consolidation of nations, tending toward a unity in government. The labor question was arising in addition to these, which would, in time, render to all men the full value of their efforts through coöperation, guarantee them an abundant living and destroy the present unfraternal competition in all branches of business. The sermon was interesting, and a very large audience attended.

New-York City Sunday School and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The regular meeting of this Society was held on Friday evening last, in the new Perry-street Methodist Episcopal Church, William W. Cornell, Esq., President, in the chair. The following is a summary of work done during the month: By Rev. D. L. Marks, preacher in charge of Missions New-York Conference: Sermons preached, 44; prayer meetings, 44; class meetings, 64; visits to Sunday Schools, 31; missionary and pastoral visits, 1,252; visits to the sick, 67; families prayed with, 172; copies of *Good News* distributed, 500; baptisms, 9; funerals attended, 13; children brought into Sunday School, 112. By Rev. George Hollis, preacher in charge of Missions New-York East Conference: Missionary and pastoral visits, 1,548; prayers offered in families, 524; visits to the sick, 90; children brought into Sunday School, 54; persons promised to attend church, 125; visits to Sunday Schools, 49; pages of tracts distributed, 4,702; copies of *Good News* distributed, 500; sermons preached, 65; prayer meetings, 77; class meetings, 40; baptisms, 10; funerals, 8; sessions of Sunday Schools, 52; conversions, 11; reclaimed, 4; received on probation, 6. The work is constantly increasing and the field widening in this good cause.

Sudden Death, Sudden Glory.

Rev. John Dowling, D. D., preached a sermon on the above subject yesterday morning at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-street, before a crowded and attentive audience composed largely of members of the Young Men's Christian Association. The occasion of the discourse was the sudden death of Mr. Samuel U. Berrian, an active member of the above-named church and association. Taking for his text, "And Enoch walked with God, and he was not, for God took him," Gen. v., 24—the reverend gentleman reviewed the life of the deceased from his conversion, and the zealous manner in which he had striven to do good, showing that work for God was a sure cure for depression and despondency, and said that a life of godliness suddenly cut off was but a swift transportation to the world of bliss. The services were deeply impressive and full of consolation to the bereaved. In the evening Dr. Dowling preached his annual sermon to the young in his usual eloquent manner. It was filled with good advice and kind counsel to those for whom it was intended.

The Morning Star Sunday School.

Yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the monthly concert of the Morning Star Sunday School was held at Pike's Opera House, corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. The building was crowded to overflowing, so that many hundreds were compelled to go away who were unable to gain admittance. The Superintendent, Dr. Perry, presided, and several hundred children were present. Several choice Sunday School hymns were well sung, accompanied by the piano, and addresses were delivered by Gen. Robt. Anderson, and Messrs. Charles P. Hartt, Edward Carswell and Wm. E. Dodge. Mr. John B. Gough, who was announced to speak, was too ill to do so. A collection was taken at the close for furnishing a library, and for other school purposes.

Sunday School Anniversary.

Yesterday afternoon the first annual anniversary of the East Eleventh-street Methodist Episcopal Sunday School, near Avenue B, was celebrated by the pupils and their teachers in a very interesting manner. A large audience was present, and apparently much interested in the exercises. There were addresses by Messrs. W. W. Cornell, B. F. Judson and W. K. Peyton, and Dr. B. K. Pierce, Chaplain of the House of Refuge, besides many pleasing songs by the children. This school was instituted, and is being maintained, by the New-York City Sunday School and Missionary Society, and is in a very flourishing condition. It was announced that a concert would be given by the Young Men's Christian Association attached to the church, on Thursday and Friday evenings, Jan. 28 and 29, assisted by several able artists, and conducted by Prof. Chester G. Allen.

The Rights and Duties of Woman.

Rev. John W. Chadwick delivered a lecture in the Unitarian Church, corner of Clinton and Congress streets, Brooklyn, last evening, on the subject of "The Rights and Duties of Woman." He considered in due order the following propositions: The right of woman to education side by side with man; the right of woman to labor or to enter into competition with man in any or all industrial or professional pursuits, and the right of woman to vote, with all the duties and privileges attendant thereon.

Protracted Meetings.

The season has arrived when many of the City churches, especially of the Methodist denomination, are accustomed to hold protracted meetings every evening through the week for prayer. At the Forsyth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, near Forsyth-street, a series of these meetings will be commenced this evening, and will continue throughout the Winter. Eminent clergymen will assist the pastor, Rev. F. Brown, in conducting the services.

Banquet of the Brewers' Association.

Yesterday afternoon the members of the Brewers' Association of New-York and vicinity dined together at Mr. M. Kuntz's brewery, Nos. 77 and 79 Essex-street. The attendance was not as large as was expected, only two-thirds of the total number of members being present. The room was tastefully decorated with American and German flags, and the banners of the New-York and of the Williamsburg Brewers' Association. After the first part of the banquet had been discussed, a letter from Mr. Hermann Rocke, President of the Association, apologizing for non-attendance on account of sickness, was read by Mr. Joseph Liebmann, Vice-President.

Mr. Liebmann then made some appropriate remarks in German, on the extent of the brewing interest and on the purposes of the Association, one of which was to oppose oppressive "Sunday laws."

Mr. F. Leiche, having then proposed a toast on "Our adopted Fatherland," Mr. John W. Brown rose to respond in English. He remarked that the toast was sincerely to be responded to by citizens and all who wished to become citizens of so glorious and happy a country. If its institutions were not perfect, each and all of its citizens could carry their influence into effect to alter them. If temperance men wanted to bring over others to their opinion, they were at liberty to do so, but they had no right to coerce their opponents by sumptuary laws. He therefore proposed the success of their united efforts to abolish these laws.

Mr. Kunze then offered "The health of the invited guests," to which Mr. David Jones very eloquently responded. He expressed the hope that the lukewarmness shown by the malt-liquor interest in the Brewers' Association would soon pass away, for its interests were identical with those of the latter. He concluded by proposing a toast to "The prosperity of the brewing interest." A letter from Mr. Fred. Lauer, Reading, Penn., having been read by the Secretary, Mr. Richard Katzenmeyer, Mr. David Jones proposed Mr. Lauer's health, which was responded to heartily by the members. Mr. Joseph Burger then offered a toast to "The Principal Brewers' Association (Brauer-Verien) of the United States."

Mr. Henry J. Clausen, Jr., responded in an eloquent address. The Principal Brewers' Association, he said, was organized in 1861, and has since that time spread over all the States of the Union. It had regulated the Revenue tax and protected their interests by the suggestions made by the Association to the Government. A few years ago when a tax of $2 on a barrel of beer was proposed, they called the attention of the Government to the fact, that they could not bear such a tax, and that it would be detrimental alike to their interests and to the revenue of the Government; the ale brewers then united in the movement, but he was sorry to see that the latter had become now very indifferent and lukewarm, and expressed the hope that they would take a more active part in the Association, for the struggle was not yet over. He concluded by proposing three cheers for the Brewers' Association, which were given. A toast to the "Press" was also given, and responded to by one of the invited guests. A humorous member then proposed three cheers for the "consumers of the article," and a host of minor toasts followed, after which, at a late hour, the members separated. The affair had been very well arranged by the Committee, Messrs. Jos. Liebmann, John Kress and Anton Hueppel.

FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT.

Interesting Statistics—The Number of Fires Since May—Causes—Incendiarism—Amount of Losses.

Office Metropolitan Fire Marshal,
No. 300 Mulberry-street, Nov. 1, 1868.

Board of Metropolitan Police:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of this Bureau from the date of its organization on the 25th of May last, to the 31st of October inclusive. During that time, 291 fires occurring in the City of New-York have been investigated, and the results of such investigations placed upon record. The records of fires occurring in Brooklyn during the same period are so defective, that no attempt has been made to present any statistical information respecting them. This defect is owing to the vacancy existing for more than four months past in the office of Assistant Metropolitan Fire Marshal, and the impossibility, with the limited force attached to the Bureau, of extending our labors beyond the limits of the City of New-York. The accompanying statistics, compiled by the Chief Clerk of the Bureau, present many matters of interest.

Table No. 1 shows that of the whole number of buildings damaged and destroyed, 264 were brick and 82 frame.

Table No. 2 shows that in 202 fires the loss amounted to less than $500 each, and in three instances only the loss was upward of $100,000. The smallest loss during any one month was in July—$178,550, and the largest in October, $360,632. The total loss amounts to $1,478,874, and the total insurance to $2,707,976. The amount of loss, as here stated, does not represent the loss sustained by the Insurance Companies, some losses not being covered by insurance, and some were undoubtedly overestimated, and were compromised for a much smaller amount than originally claimed.

Table No. 3 gives in alphabetical order the causes of the various fires. In this exhibit kerosene figures largely, having been the cause of 22 fires; 17 were caused by fireworks, and 31 by the carelessness of occupants and workmen.

Table No. 4 is an exhibit of the hours at which the several fires occurred. The largest number occurring within any given hour was 30 between the hours of 9 and 10 P. M.; only one fire occurred between 7 and 8 A. M.; 68 fires occurred between 9 P. M. and midnight.

Table No. 5 shows the number of fires occurring in each precinct. The largest number (25) were in the Fourteenth Precinct, causing a loss of $5,195, while the smallest number (3) occurred in the First Precinct, involving a loss of $15,500.

Table No. 6 shows the date, hour and location of the most disastrous fires which occurred in the City during the period above referred to. Of these fires (fifteen in number) eight, or more than one-half, occurred between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock A. M.

INCENDIARISM.

The number of incendiary and supposed incendiary fires were twenty-three, a large proportion of which were stables, and in seventeen instances all efforts to discover the perpetrators have failed. Bridget Murray, a servant girl in the employ of Mrs. O'Brien, at No. 98 West Houston-street was arrested on the charge of arson, in setting fire to her bed on the 13th of June. She was convicted on her own confession and sent to the House of Refuge. Simon Strauss, a wood carver and cigar dealer, was arrested on a charge of setting fire to his store, No. 259 South-street, on the night of July 20, and was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000. Robert Jackson, a young man without visible means of support, was arrested on charge of setting fire to the store of Francis Dwyer, No. 308 West Twenty-fourth-street, on the morning of Oct. 15, and committed for trial. Elizabeth Moriarty, a servant girl in the employ of Mr. Charles Mount, No. — East Eighty-ninth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, was arrested for setting fire to her employer's dwelling on the evening of Oct. 24, and committed for trial. The three cases last referred to are not yet disposed of. Several parties have been, from time to time, arrested on suspicion of arson, and after thorough examination discharged for want of evidence. It is impossible to judge as to whether this crime is on the increase or not, on account of the absence of any previous statistics relative to the subject. Several fires occurring in large buildings occupied by numerous parties engaged in the manufacture of various articles from wood, have been rendered more disastrous by the facility offered for the spread of the flames by means of the wooden chute or slide running from top to bottom of the building, and used to convey the shavings from each floor to the cellar; these are invariably of wood. As a means of greater protection, I beg leave to suggest that proper steps be taken by legislative action or otherwise, as may seem best to compel the construction of brick chutes outside the building, where practicable—open at the top like a chimney and with an iron door connecting with each floor. Fires occurring in warehouses frequently communicated from floor to floor by means of the large well-holes, left entirely open or protected only by ordinary window glass, easily broken by the heat and affording an easy passage for the torch of the incendiary. This could be effectually prevented by means of an iron shutter similar to those now used for doors; legislation upon this subject might be productive of good effects and save many thousands of dollars to the community. I cannot close this report without expressing my high appreciation of the invaluable services rendered to this Bureau by Mr. Joseph Strauss, interpreter for the Police Department.

The summary of the contents of tables 1, 2, 3 and 4, given above, gives all of them that is of material interest to the reader.

Table No. 5.

Number of fires occurring in each Precinct.

Precincts.	May.	June	July..	Aug..	Sept.	Oct..	Total
Precinct No. 1	..	..	..	1	..	2	3
Precinct No. 2	..	4	2	..	3	2	11
Precinct No. 3	1	5	1	1	1	1	10
Precinct No. 4	..	2	3	1	2	4	12
Precinct No. 5	..	..	1	1	1	1	4
Precinct No. 6	..	5	1	3	1	1	11
Precinct No. 7	..	1	4	1	2	2	10
Precinct No. 8	..	5	2	3	1	5	16
Precinct No. 9	..	..	4	1	1	..	6
Precinct No. 10	..	3	4	2	5	10	24
Precinct No. 11	..	2	3	2	2	2	11
Precinct No. 12	..	1	1	2	1	1	6
Precinct No. 13	..	5	5	4	..	3	17
Precinct No. 14	..	5	7	3	2	8	25
Precinct No. 15	..	4	..	2	2	3	11
Precinct No. 16	..	3	2	4	..	3	12
Precinct No. 17	..	1	5	5	1	..	13
Precinct No. 18	..	4	..	2	5	1	12
Precinct No. 19	..	1	1	3	1	3	9
Precinct No. 20	..	..	..	1	2	1	4
Precinct No. 21	2	..	1	4	..	3	10
Precinct No. 22	1	2	3	..	4	..	10
Precinct No. 23	..	1	..	1	..	1	3
Precinct No. 27	..	..	..	..	4	4	8
Precinct No. 28	1	2	1	2	1	5	12
Precinct No. 29	1	3	4	2	3	1	14
Precinct No. 31	..	..	1	2	..	..	3
Precinct No. 32	2	..	1	..	1	1	5
Total	8	59	57	53	46	68	291

The greatest number of fires occurred in the Fourteenth Precinct, (twenty-five,) involving a loss of $5,195.

The smallest number of fires occurred in the First Precinct, (three,) involving a loss of $15,500.

Table No. 6.

Date, hour and location of the most disastrous Fires which occurred in the City of New-York between the 27th day of May and the 31st day of October, 1868, both inclusive.

Date.	Hour.	Location.	Pre'ct.
May 31	1:45 A. M.	No. 18 Murray-st.	3
June 4	2:30 A. M.	Nos. 14 and 16 Amity-place.	15
June 27	1:50 A. M.	No. 205 Fulton-st.	3
July 8	5:32 P. M.	No. 387 Grand-st.	10
July 15	11:00 P. M.	Nos. 502-4-6 Washington-st	28
Aug. 1	9:10 P. M.	118th-st. and East River	12
Aug. 14	2:45 A. M.	Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st.	8
Aug. 23	3:10 A. M.	109th-st. and Broadway	31
Aug. 27	5:35 A. M.	Nos. 155-7-9 Bank-st.	9
Sept. 12	12:15 A. M.	No. 456 West 37th-st.	20
Sept. 17	9:25 A. M.	Washington Heights	32
Sept. 19	3:38 A. M.	West 43d-st. and 11th-av.	22
Oct. 20	9:15 P. M.	No. 60 Maiden-lane	2
Oct. 29	3:08 A. M.	Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.	8
Oct. 31	4:35 A. M.	Nos. 194-6-8 Essex-st.	10

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES N. BRACKETT,
Metropolitan Fire Marshal.

Geo. H. Sheldon, Chief Clerk.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Coroner's Cases.—Annie Brown, living in the basement of No. 83 Laurens-street, gave birth to a child Saturday night, which died in a few hours, and the Coroner was called to hold an inquest....The Coroner was notified, yesterday afternoon, to hold an inquest in the case of a female child, 6 months of age, found dead in front of No. 257 Lexington-avenue....Yesterday afternoon the body of William Griffen, who lived at No. 331 Washington-street, was found in the North River, at the foot of Hoboken-street. It was recovered and the Coroner notified.

Another Burglary.—During the night of the 8th inst., the office of Miller & Co., No. 82 Broad-street, was entered by burglars, and the safe having been forced open, the thieves secured the United States five-twenty bonds Nos. 85,017, 84,455 and 67,453, for $1,000, and No. 31,245, for $500. The thieves escaped with all of these bonds and a reward of $400 is offered for their recovery.

Correction.—The name of Col. Granville P. Hawes, Secretary of the Committee of the Union League Club, appointed to memorialize Congress in behalf of a change in the Naturalization laws, with a view to preventing illegal voting, was misprinted in the Times yesterday. Col. Hawes, who served gallantly during the war, is taking an active interest in the effort to secure the much-needed action in behalf of which the Committee has been appointed.

Burning of a Schooner.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, the schooner *James C. Church*, owned by Frank Manaire, and lying in East River, at the foot of Thirty-second-street, took fire and was damaged to the amount of $1,000. It was loaded with 165 bales of hay, which were entirely consumed, causing a loss to the owner, John Tobin, of $500. There was no insurance on the vessel or cargo.

Skull Fractured.—About 7 o'clock last evening Mark Stokes, four years of age, fell from the second-story window of No. 556 Third-avenue and received a fracture of the skull. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

NEW-JERSEY.

Young America.—A feud exists between the rising generation of the sister cities of Hoboken and West Hoboken. The combatants are lads whose ages range between the years of 8 and 18; and for several months past they have tested their respective strength in pitched battles, out of which neither have come victorious. So great has become the animosity between them that the boys of West Hoboken, whose business takes them beyond the limits of their city, have invariably been assaulted and beaten by the lads on whose ground they had necessarily become trespassers. The youthful "roughs" met yesterday at the division line between the cities, in Hudson City, on the Paterson Plank-road. They numbered at least 200 on both sides, and before engaging at close quarters, commenced skirmishing by throwing stones and other missiles at one another. One of these stones unfortunately struck the conductor of a car at Van Vorst-street, and wounded him severely on the head. He immediately gave information to the Police, who made a descent on the boys, scattering them in every direction, and arresting one of them, a lad named John Murray, who was taken to the lock-up in Hudson City, where he now lies. Officer Sweeny effected the arrest.

Hotel Robbery.—During the night of Saturday a number of thieves entered Taylor's Hotel, and by some means effected an entrance into Room No. 9, occupied by Mr. George White, which they ransacked, and from the bureau of which they stole property (principally jewelry) to the value of about $400. They also entered Room No. 43, occupied by Mr. Henry Herbert, and from this they stole between $200 and $300 worth of jewelry. They next entered the room occupied by the night boy, George Joslin, while he was asleep. They stole from his pantaloons all the money he had. Two men were seen to come out of Mr. White's room by Mr. Potter, the clerk, and on being asked what their business was, they answered that, having seen the girl dusting, they stepped in to inquire for the room of Col. Wood, of the secret service. Mr. Potter, not suspecting anything, conducted them to the Colonel's room. Some time subsequently the robberies were discovered, but the burglars had made good their escape.

Alleged Highway Robbery.—A poor woman named Sarah Anderson appeared at the Police Station in Newark last evening, and declared, with many tears and signs of great suffering, that a violent assault had been made upon her in Canal-street by two men, who dragged her into an unoccupied yard, and when they had taken her to a place distant from the street, robbed her forcibly of her pocket-book, containing about $11. She declared her ability to identify the robbers, and an officer was sent with her, to enable her to secure their arrest. The officer soon returned, accompanied by the woman, having in his custody two young men, who gave their names as Henry Brady and George Tichenor, who were found in a neighboring saloon, and who were positively identified by the woman as the persons who had committed the robbery. The prisoners denied all knowledge of the woman or the alleged robbery. They were, however, committed to await examination.

A Famous Personage in Custody.—An aged woman was brought into the Newark Police Station last evening in a woful condition of inebriety, having been arrested by Officer Long in one of the most disreputable localities in Market-street. She protested loudly against the "outrage," as she termed it, of being locked up in the cells, asserting repeatedly that she was "a patriot—a patriot who belonged to her country." Her name being politely asked for, was promptly given. It was "Daniel O'Connell, the Irish patriot." Satisfied that an unwarranted act of political persecution was being perpetrated, this eminent character was at last persuaded to spend the night in a cell of the City Prison, when she was taken away, declaring in great vehemence that she would yet be revenged upon her persecutors.

Religious.—President Stevens, of Amherst College, preached to a large audience in the First Presbyterian Church, of Newark, yesterday morning and afternoon....A sermon on the life and services of the late Rev. Dr. Mattison, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was delivered by Rev. George Lansing Taylor, of Brooklyn, in the York-street Methodist Episcopal Church, Jersey City, last evening....Rev. Dr. Dashiel, President of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn., delivered an eloquent and impressive sermon in the Central Methodist Church, Newark, last evening.

Arrest of a Burglar.—During Saturday night the residence of Mr. Louis Boch, of Seacaucus, was entered by some burglars, who stole a quantity of pork, butter and eggs, worth $50. Early yesterday morning, about 6 P. M., Officers Laurence and Edmondson, of the Hoboken Police, observed a man walking toward the ferry, and his appearance being somewhat suspicious, took him into custody. On his person was found the property stolen from Mr. Boch's house. In the forenoon he was brought before Justice Pope, to whom he admitted having committed the robbery. He gave his name as Martin Vituer, and was committed to jail to await trial.

Arrested for Theft.—A boy named William Eichenbush, who has been known to the Police for some time as an individual of thievish propensities, was arrested on Saturday evening in the City Market, Newark, by detective P. C. Smith, charged with the theft of a silver watch, from the house of Mr. Sigismund Levy, No. 85 Richmond-street. The prisoner was also charged, at his examination before Justice Stapf yesterday morning with having stolen, about three weeks ago, a pair of shoes and some clothing from the stable of Mr. H. Hawley, in Shipman-street. He was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A Denial of Guilt.—Detective Williams, of the Newark Police, who lately became involved in a quarrel with Joseph A. Lache, a tenant of the former, denies the charges of assault and illegal arrest, entered against him by Lache. Williams offers to produce indisputable proof that Lache is an habitual drunkard, and that he was drunk and disorderly at the time of his arrest.

Baby Found.—The body of a colored infant was found at noon yesterday in the centre of a lot on Prospect-street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, Jersey City. Coroner Warren has taken charge and will make the necessary inquiries.

Sale of Old Fort Covington.—By direction of the United States authorities, Messrs. Gibson & Co., auctioneers, sold on Wednesday, at the Exchange salesroom, the tract of land on the west branch of the Patapsco River, known as "Fort Covington," containing some two and three-quarters acres. It was purchased by William Callow, for $10,400. Thus the old landmarks of the city are fast giving way to the march of improvement. It was from the guns of Fort Covington, about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 13th of September, 1814, that the final repulse of the British forces, in their night attack on Baltimore, was given. The Fort itself was a rude affair, hastily thrown up by the Baltimore volunteers, but history records the fact that so vigorously were the guns worked on that occasion that the very foundations of the houses in the city shook. The action was a short but decisive one, for before sunrise the following morning the survivors of the attacking party were sailing down the Chesapeake, the attack on Baltimore being ended.—*Baltimore Sun, Jan. 8.*

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Saturday, Jan. 9—11 A. M.

Consols open at 92¾@92⅞ for money, and 92⅞ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 75. Stocks steady. Erie, 26¼; Illinois, 95¾.

Liverpool, Saturday, Jan. 9—11 A. M.

Cotton—The market opens active, and prices have advanced a fraction. Middling Uplands, 11½d. a 11 3-16d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d. The sales of the day are estimated at 20,000 bales.

London, Saturday, Jan. 9.

Spirits Turpentine weak.

London, Saturday, Jan. 9—1 P. M.

Illinois Centrals firmer at 96.

Liverpool, Saturday, Jan. 9—1 P. M.

Cotton—The market is active at a still further advance in prices. Middling Uplands, 11¼d.@11⅜d. on the spot. Middling Uplands, to arrive, 11⅜d. Middling Orleans, 11½d.@11⅝d.

Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

Provisions—Lard, 73s. ℔ cwt.

Produce—Tallow, 46s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

Havre, Saturday, Jan. 9.

The Cotton market opened active; Tres Ordinaire, 128f. ℔ cwt., on the spot; Low Middlings, to arrive, active at 128f.

Antwerp, Saturday, Jan. 9.

The Petroleum market is firmer at 54¼f.@55f. for Standard White.

Frankfort, Saturday, Jan. 9.

United States Five-twenties closed at 79¾ for the old issue.

Paris, Saturday, Jan. 9.

The Bourse is quiet; Rentes, 70f. 40c.

Frankfort, Sunday, Jan. 10.

United States Bonds are quoted to-day at 79¾.

Havre, Saturday, Jan. 9—Evening.

Cotton closed buoyant at 128f. 50c. for Tres Ordinaire on the spot, and 129f. for Low Middlings, to arrive.

Havana, Sunday, Jan. 10.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending Jan. 9: Sugar—Nos. 10 to 12, in active demand at 8@8¾ reals ℔ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 steady at 9¼@10 reals. Molasses Sugar—Buoyant at 6½@7 reals. Muscavadoes—Nothing doing. Molasses—Absence of business for want of stock; there is a good demand and large speculative inquiry. Lard steady; Tierce, 20¾c.@21c.; Keg, 22c.@22½c. Flour quiet at $10 50@$12 50 ℔ bbl. Butter firm at 30c.@40c. Honey steady at 3¾ reals ℔ gallon. Wax dull; Yellow, $8@$8 50 ℔ arroba; White, $9 50@$10. Petroleum advancing; sales at 4@4½ reals ℔ gallon. Potatoes steady at $3 50 ℔ bag. Hams active—Common Salted, 16c. ℔ lb.; Sugar-cured, 2?c. Lumber—Yellow Pine firm at $23@$24 ℔ 1,000 feet; White Pine steady at $22@$23. Shooks—Box flat, little inquiry and prices weak; Hogshead—market supplied; quoted at $2 50. Empty Hogsheads in demand at $3. Freights advancing; Box Sugar to Northern ports, $1@$1 37½; Hogshead Sugar to Northern ports, $5 25@$5 75; to Southern ports, $4 50@$5. Hogshead Molasses to Northern ports, $3 87½@$4 25. Exchange—On London, 17¼@17¾ ℔ cent. premium; on Paris, 3@4 ℔ cent. premium; on United States, 60 days' sight, in currency, 21¼c.@20½c. discount; short sight, 19 ℔ cent. discount; 60 days' sight, in gold, 6@7 ℔ cent. premium; short sight, 8½ ℔ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Chicago, Saturday, Jan. 9.

Exchange on New-York firmer at 1-10 ℔ cent. premium. Flour quiet; Spring Extras, $5 25@$7. Wheat steady and firm; sales of No. 1 at $1 20¾@$1 26; No. 2 at $1 14; since 'Change at $1 14½. Corn firm at an advance of ¼c.@½c.; No. 2 Kiln Dried, 54½c.@57c.; New, 53½c.; no grade, 59c. Oats in good demand at an advance of ½c.@¾c.; sales of No. 2 at 47c.@47½c.; rejected, 44½c.@45½c. Rye firmer at an advance of 1c.@1½c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 18. Barley held higher; No. 2 in store, nominal at $1 65. Whisky steady at 93c. Provisions moderately active. Mess Pork, $29 50, for future delivery, and $29, cash. Lard steady at 19c. Sweet-pickled Hams, 16½c. Refined Short Rib Middles, 14½c., loose; 15c., seller February. Dressed Hogs quiet and weak at $9 25@$10 25. Live Hogs active and firmer, ranging from $9 40@$11. Beef Cattle steady and firm; Butchers' Stock, $3 90@$5 25; Good to Extra Choice Steers, $6@$7 40. Receipts to-day—13,000 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 6,600 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley, 10,000 Hogs. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Rye, 15,000 bushels Barley, 4,200 Hogs.

St. Louis, Saturday, Jan. 9.

Tobacco quiet and unchanged. Cotton dull. Flour dull at $5 75@$6 65 for Fine and Superfine; $8 for Double Extra; and $8 75@$9 50 for Treble Extra. Wheat heavy; Fair Fall, $1 40@$1 45: Low to Choice Red, $1 80. Corn heavy at 61c.@65c. Oats firm but inactive at 56c.@58c. Barley quiet at $2@$2 75 for Choice and Fancy Spring. Rye firm at $2 27. Whisky unchanged. Pork, $29 50. Bulk Meats stiff at 12c.@12½c. for Shoulders; 15½c. for Clear Rib; Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 15c.; Dry Salted Shoulders, Clear Rib Sides and Clear Sides, all packed, deliverable at Springfield, Ill., in four days, 12c.@15c.@16c. Bacon steady at 14c. for Shoulders; 18c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams, 18c. Lard buoyant at 19c. for tierces and 20c.@21c. for kegs. Hogs steady at $9 50@$10 50; the number packed to date is 210,000 head against 220,000 head last season, exclusive of 12,000 head Summer-packed in 1867. Cattle—Good to Choice, $5 50@$7 50, gross. Receipts—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 4,200 bushels; Oats and Barley, 3,800 bushels; Hogs, 2,200 head.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Jan. 9.

Cotton irregular; there was an advance of 1c. in the morning, and a decline of ¼c. in the afternoon; Middlings, 26½c.@27c.; sales, 6,000 bales; receipts, 1,487 bales; exports, 10,204 bales. Gold, 135¾. Sterling Exchange, 147; Commercial, 146@146½; New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛@⅜ ℔ cent. discount. Flour firm but unchanged. Corn—White, 75c.; Yellow, 80c. Bran unchanged. Oats dull at 65c.@68c. Hay—Prime, $25@$26. Pork opened with an upward tendency; sales at $30 50@$31. Bacon scarce; Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib, 18½c.; Clear Sides, 19½c. Lard active at an advance; tierce, 19½c.@20c.; keg, 21c. Sugar firm; Common, 9½c.@10½c.; Prime, 12½c.; Yellow Clarified, 14c.@14½c. Molasses firm; Common, 60c.@62c.; Prime, 67c.@70c.; Choice, 72c.@74c. Whisky and Coffee steady and unchanged.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Jan. 9.

Cotton firm; Middling Uplands, 27½c.; Gulf 28½c.@29c. Cloverseed, $8 37½. Flaxseed, $2 60. Flour dull and weak; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extra, $6@$6 50; Northwestern Extra Family, $7 25@$8; Pennsylvania do., $8 75@$9 50; Ohio do., $9@$10 50. Wheat very dull; Red, $1 85@$2; Amber, $2 13@$2 05. Rye steady and unchanged. Corn very dull and lower; New Yellow, 90c.@95c. Oats dull; Western, 72c.@75c.; Pennsylvania, 60c.@65c. Coffee quiet; Rio, 12½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 16½c., gold. Petroleum quiet; Crude, 22½c.; Refined, 31½c. Provisions advancing. Whisky, $1 02@$1 04.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Jan. 9.

Flour firm and in good demand at unchanged rates. Wheat firm at $1 72 for No. 2. Corn dull at 63c. Oats quiet at 60c.@61c. Rye in moderate demand at $1 65. Barley quiet and unchanged. Cotton unsettled and held out of market; asking 28c. Whisky dull at 98c.@99c. Live Hogs firm at $10@$11. Dressed Hogs, $11 50@$12 50; receipts, 1,000 head. Provisions firmer with a light demand; the high prices check speculation. Mess Pork held at $30. Bulk Meats, 12c.@14½c. for Shoulders and Sides. Bacon held at 14c.@18c. for Shoulders and Clear Sides. Green Hams sold at 15½c.; Sides, 13½c. from the block. Lard held at 20c. Sugar-cured Hams, 18c. Gold, 134⅝. Exchange firm.

Oswego, Saturday, Jan. 9.

Flour unchanged; sales 800 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White; $11 25 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 75; White Canada, $2 10@$2 30 for common to choice. Corn quiet; sales 1,000 bushels No. 1 Minnesota at $1 05 and 400 bushels do. at $1 03. Oats, 68c. for Western. Barley and Rye nominal. Corn Meal, $2 30 ℔ cwt. Millfeed steady; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $30, and Middlings, $38@$40 ℔ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 95c. and to Albany, 67c.

Milwaukee, Saturday, Jan. 9.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; sales of No. 1 at $1 22½; No. 2 at $1 13½. Oats dull at 47c. for No. 2. Corn firm; New, 53c. Rye firm at $1 10 for No. 2. Barley nominal; sales of No. 2 at $1 65. Provisions firm but quiet. Plain Mess Beef, $13. City Mess Pork, $28 50. Prime City Lard, 19c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 Hogs. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 100 tierces Lard.

San Francisco, Saturday, Jan. 9.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat, $1 75@$1 80 for good shipping. Legal Tenders, 74¼. Mining Stocks were unusually active during the week. Alpha, 54; Belcher, 165; Bullion, 27; Cholar, 167; Confidence, 37; Crown Point, 53; Empire Mill, 130; Gould & Curry, 112; Hale & Norcross, 54; Imperial, 110; Kentuck, 230; Ophir, 39; Crown Point, 78; Savage, 82; Sierra Nevada, 33; Yellow Jacket, 1,500.

Baltimore, Saturday, Jan. 9.

Cotton very firm and active and excited; accurate quotations cannot be given. Middling Uplands nominally 27½c.@28c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; Prime to Choice Red at $2 25@$2 35. Corn dull; sales Prime White at 88c.@90c. Oats dull and nominal at 65c.@73c. Rye dull at $1 50@$1 60. Mess Pork firm and active at $30. Bacon firm; Rib Sides, 17c.@17½c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.; Shoulders, 14¼c. Lard firm at 19½c.

Buffalo, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 9.

Flour steady; sales city ground Spring at $7@$7 50. Wheat inactive and nominally unchanged. Corn in fair demand; sales, New at 80c. on the track, and 81c. in store. Oats nominal. Rye held at $1 40 and firm. Barley active and firmer; sales 2,000 bushels Canada at $1 95; 2,000 bushels Canada at $1 98, delivered, and 4,000 bushels Canada at $2. Other articles dull and nominally unchanged.

Louisville, Saturday, Jan. 9.

Tobacco—Sales 83 hhds.; Trashy New Lugs to Owen County Cutting Leaf, $4@$18 75. Superfine Flour, $5 50@$6. Wheat, $1 90. Corn, 58c.@60c. Oats, 60c. Mess Pork, $30. Lard, 19c.@19½c. Bulk Shoulders, 12¼c.@12½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¾c.@15c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c.@16½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17½c.; Clear Sides, 18c. Raw Whisky, free, $1.

Galveston, Texas, Saturday, Jan. 9.

Cotton—Receipts of the week, 3,169 bales; exports to New-York, 1,459 bales; to Boston, 1,692 bales; to New-Orleans, 21 bales; stock on hand, 19,168 bales. The market is firm, holders asking higher figures. Good Ordinary, 19c.; sales, 1,992 bales.

Memphis, Saturday, Jan. 9.

Cotton buoyant, nominally 27½c.; receipts, 900 bales; exports, 1,200 bales. Superfine Flour, $7@$7 50. Corn, 68c.@70c. Oats 67c.@68c. Mess Pork, $30. Lard, 19c.@20c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 12c.@12½c.; Clear Sides, 16c.@16½c. Dressed Hogs, 12c.@12½c.

Toledo, Saturday, Jan. 9.

Wheat dull; Amber, $1 76. Corn easier; New, 62½c.@63c. Oats advanced 1c.; sales of No. 1 at 57c. Rye unchanged. Dressed Hogs unchanged.

Wilmington, N. C., Saturday, Jan. 9.

Spirits of Turpentine firm at 27c. Resin—No. 2, $2 10@$2 15; Strained and No. 2, $2 05. Turpentine firm at unchanged prices. Tar, $2 20. Cotton—Middling, 27c.

Charleston, S. C., Saturday, Jan. 9.

Cotton active and advanced 1½c.@2c.; sales, 1,200 bales; Middlings, 28½c.; receipts, 768 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,091 bales; coastwise, 1,292 bales.

Mobile, Ala., Saturday, Jan. 9.

Cotton—Sales, 1,200 bales; Middlings, 26½c.@27c.; holders were generally unwilling sellers, except at the outside rate. Receipts, 675 bales.

Augusta, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 9.

Cotton opened quiet and strong at 27c., but closed irregular and excited; sales, 274 bales; receipts, 537 bales.

Savannah, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 9.

Cotton opened quiet and became excited, but closed easier; Middlings, 27½c.; sales, 900 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Jan. 9.

Stocks strong; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 104¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25½; Reading Railroad, 47¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56. Gold, 135¾.

[Advertisement.]

Attend to the first symptoms of Consumption, and check the disease in its incipiency, by using Jayne's Expectorant, a safe remedy for all affections of the Lungs and Bronchia. Sold everywhere.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Union	Dec. 26	Bremen	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Allemannia	Jan. 12	New-York	Hamburg.
Etna	Jan. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
England	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Ceila	Jan. 13	New-York	London.
Hermann	Jan. 14	New-York	Bremen.
City of New-York	Jan. 16	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Morro Castle	Jan. 14	New-York	Havana.
De Soto	Jan. 16	New-York	Havana.
Rising Star	Jan. 16	New-York	Aspinwall.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 3:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Northampton and Hamburg, by the *Allemannia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, &c., by the *Etna*, close at 10 A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Jan. 10—*In steamship China, from Liverpool*—John Gregg, Jr., Emile Delamarche, Thomas Russell, Barnard Levy, Rev. Laurence Kieran, George S. Evans, Louis Moser, Fred. Wm. Koch, Samuel Heinemann, Mr. and Mrs. David Harris, Dr. Wm. Hays, Ernest Strybor, Mr. and Mrs. D. Masse, George Grant, Mr. Newcombe, J. Holyinger, H. Triscorier, Langford Brooke, Mr. Harpley, Thomas Henning, S. McCullagh, Major Lucas and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Lehmann, 4 children and nurse, H. Starr, Christopher Torrey, John Dixon, Thomas Harbinson, James Surgis, Mr. Pennelory, and 151 in the steerage.

In steamship Gen. Barnes, from Savannah—L. Ketchum, R. U. Wollard, A. Barrows, R. L. Tillison, H. Tillison, H. D. Law, F. S. Attemus, Miss M. J. Tyturn, Mrs. E. S. Stiles, Mrs. B. E. Stiles, H. Doolittle and lady, Stone & Murray's Company, and 2 in the steerage.

Jan. 11—*In steamship Etna, from Liverpool*—Mrs. J. T. Fisher and 2 children, J. Pu'ford, E. Holbrook, N. H. Sandford, D. L. Kinnimont, Thomas Scott.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 24 | Sun sets..... 4 53 | Moon rises... 6 18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 53 | Gov. Island. 7 42 | Hell Gate..... 9 08

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 10.

Arrived.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Bridgman, Liverpool Dec. 23, and Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Experienced heavy westerly gales, with tremendous head seas, during the passage. Dec. 31, encountered a gale from N. W., increasing to a hurricane, and lasting 5 hours.

Steamship China, (Br.,) Hockly, Liverpool Dec. 26, and Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and 190 passengers to E. Cunard. Had heavy westerly gales on the passage.

Steamship Alabama, Limeburner, Fernandina, Fla., Jan. 5, via Charleston 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Florida Railroad Co. Put into Charleston short of coal.

Steamship Mary M. Roberts, Barnaby, Galveston Jan. 1, and Key West 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Smith & Dunning. Jan. 6, off the east coast of Florida, was hove to 12 hours in a heavy N. E. gale, with very heavy sea. Jan. 8, lat. 33 N., lon. 77 30 W., passed bark Pallas and brig Emily Fisher, both bound N. 9th, off Hatteras, passed schrs. Convoy and Henry, bound S. 10th, 2 P. M., off Barnegat, steamship Lodona, hence for New-Orleans.

Steamship Allemannia, (N. G.,) Bardua, Hamburg Dec. 23, and Southampton 26th, with mdse. and 189 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage. Dec. 26, lat. 46 5, lon. 45 12, passed a National steamship bound E.

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Saragossa, Ryder, Charleston Jan. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Alexander Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool 63 ds., with mdse. and 43 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Had light S. E. winds and fine weather up to lon. 35 W.; from thence experienced constant westerly gales. Dec. 15, lat. 49 19, lon. 50 53, encountered a hurricane from the S., going around to N. W., and lasting 12 hours, during which carried away two lower topsails, split mainsail, &c.

Ship Ellen Wood, Neill, Manila 170 ds., with hemp, sugar, &c., to Fabbri & Chauncey—vessel to Nesmith & Sons. Aug. 26, lat. 2 50 N., lon. 131 3 E., signalized bark "Receife," 56 ds. from Japan for London. Sept. 5, Oliver C. Rollins, seaman, died, and was buried at sea. Nov. 6, touched at St. Helena, and Dec. 13, crossed the equator in lon. 34 30.

Schr. Bloomer, Jacobs, George's Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Bark George B. Covert, (of St. John, N. B.,) Newell, Havana 8 ds., with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Sons. Had moderate weather.

Brig Ottawa, (Br.,) Ellis, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Margaret Haines, Wallis, Boston.

Schr. Water Lily, (Br.,) Robert, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. J. C. Grace, Blackwell, Cornwallis, N. S., 12 ds., with produce to A. Bennett.

Schr. Elsie Davis, Bennett, Salem, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lena Hunter, Hall, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Crescent Lodge, Hatch, Calais via Providence.

Schr. Gloucester, Hodgdon, New-Haven.

Schr. Niagara, Davis, Middletown, Conn.

Schr. C. J. Havens, Havens, Norwalk.

Schr. M. Hand, Hubbard, New-Bedford.

Schr. J. G. Babcock, Smith, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Minerva L. Wedmore, Terry, New-Haven.

Schr. Connecticut, Stevens, New-Haven.

Schr. Margaret Kennedy, Kelly, New-Haven.

Schr. Chas. Northam, Lewis, New-Haven.

Schr. George H. Squires, Holt, Boston.

Schr. C. Hadden, Johnson, New-Haven.

Schr. Henry Hubert, Monson, Boston.

Schr. Henry Hartean, Clark, New-Haven.

Schr. Robert B. Smith, Nickerson, New-Haven.

Schr. Harriet N. Miller, Bunce, Boston.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 9—Arr. ship Ulcoats, from Calcutta; bark Andawan, from Antwerp.

Jan. 10—Arr. ship Mary Warren, from Liverpool; barks Zingarella, from Goree; Cereal, from Leghorn; Oriental, from Liverpool; White Wing, from Greenock; Ocean Eagle, from Pensacola; brigs Robert Dillon, from Charleston; Henry Perkins, from Philadelphia; schr. Atalanta, from Hayti.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 10—Arr. steamships Magnolia, from New-York; ship Southern Rights, from Bordeaux.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan 10—Arr. U. S. Revenue cutter Northerner, from a cruise.

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